



which is hinged in front on a stable to level teeth. The teeth are made of iron, and are tempered to suit the soil. The harrow is made of heavy iron, and is built to last. It is a perfect harrow, and can be put on any kind of horse.

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MICHIGAN FARMER

AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885-WITH HOUSEHOLD.

PRICE \$1 50 PER YEAR

VOLUME XVI.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 24

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mal of this class in the United States. There will be a system of advanced registry, as adopted by the Dutch-Friesian Association, kept up by the new organization, and this will be in charge of Mr. S. D. Hoxie of Whitestown, N. Y.

This probably ends a long and sometimes bitter controversy, and places the breed of cattle represented by the new organization on a more substantial basis than ever before in their history.

No one can become a member of the association who is not a breeder and a citizen of the United States, and only members can have cattle registered. Imported animals are subject to a fee of \$25 for registry, and must also pass an inspection. On animals bred in this country the registry fee will be \$1 each.

WOOL-GROWERS IN COUNCIL.

The National Wool-Growers' Association, composed of representatives of the various State Associations, met in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday last. President Columbus Delano called the meeting to order, and President Hill of the Cotton and Wool Exchange, and Acting Mayor Geo. W. Allen, made addresses of welcome to the delegates.

The roll-call showed the following delegates in attendance:

Vermont—Samuel James, E. M. Bissell, Albert Chapman.
New York—E. Towasend.
Michigan—H. H. Hinds and D. P. Dewey.

Ohio—David Harpster, John Powell and Hon. Geo. L. Converse.
Pennsylvania—John McDowell, W. A. Herriot and J. C. McNary.
Arizona—H. Fulton.
Missouri—H. V. Pugsley, G. H. Wallace and L. L. Seiler.
Illinois—A. M. Garland.
Texas—Hon. Wm. Vernon, E. S. Foster and J. M. Frost.
Nebraska—P. J. Jensen.
Tennessee—E. M. Jones.

Secretary Chapman read his report and the minutes of the meeting held in Chicago, September, 1883. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the last year were \$650 35, and the expenditures \$900. The deficit was caused by the neglect of the State Associations to pay their assessments. The minutes and reports were accepted as read.

At the afternoon session the following permanent committees were announced: On resolutions—Hon. Geo. L. Converse of Ohio, Hon. Jno. McDowell of Pennsylvania, E. M. Bissell of Vermont, H. H. Hinds of Michigan, John M. Frost of Tennessee.

On revision of the constitution—W. A. Herriot of Pennsylvania, P. J. Jensen of Nebraska, T. S. Foster of Texas, E. Towasend of New York and G. H. Wallace of Missouri.

This committee was appointed in accordance with a motion to that effect made in the morning, the committee to report at the next annual meeting.

Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, was then introduced, and made an address to the Convention. The former officers of the Association were elected, namely: Columbus Delano President, Albert Chapman Secretary and C. H. Bell Treasurer. Three new members of the executive committee were elected, as follows: D. P. Dewey, Michigan; E. Towasend, New York; G. H. Wallace, Missouri. John M. Miller of Washington Co., Pa., was elected Vice-President by acclamation.

After some discussion on various subjects, the Association adjourned until Thursday morning. Reports so far received are very meagre, and we expect to get fuller summaries of the business transacted before our next issue.

THE BLACK ARMY WORM.

TAWAS CITY, May 26, 1885.

To the President of the Agricultural College.

DEAR SIR—The farmers are very much troubled here by a large black worm. I send you some by mail, and would be greatly obliged to you if you would tell me their name, (technical) and also some remedy if not too much trouble. They are some like the army worm in habit, eating everything that is green.

Yours truly,
A. H. ROLLIN.

ANSWER BY PROF. COOK.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mich., May 29, 1885.

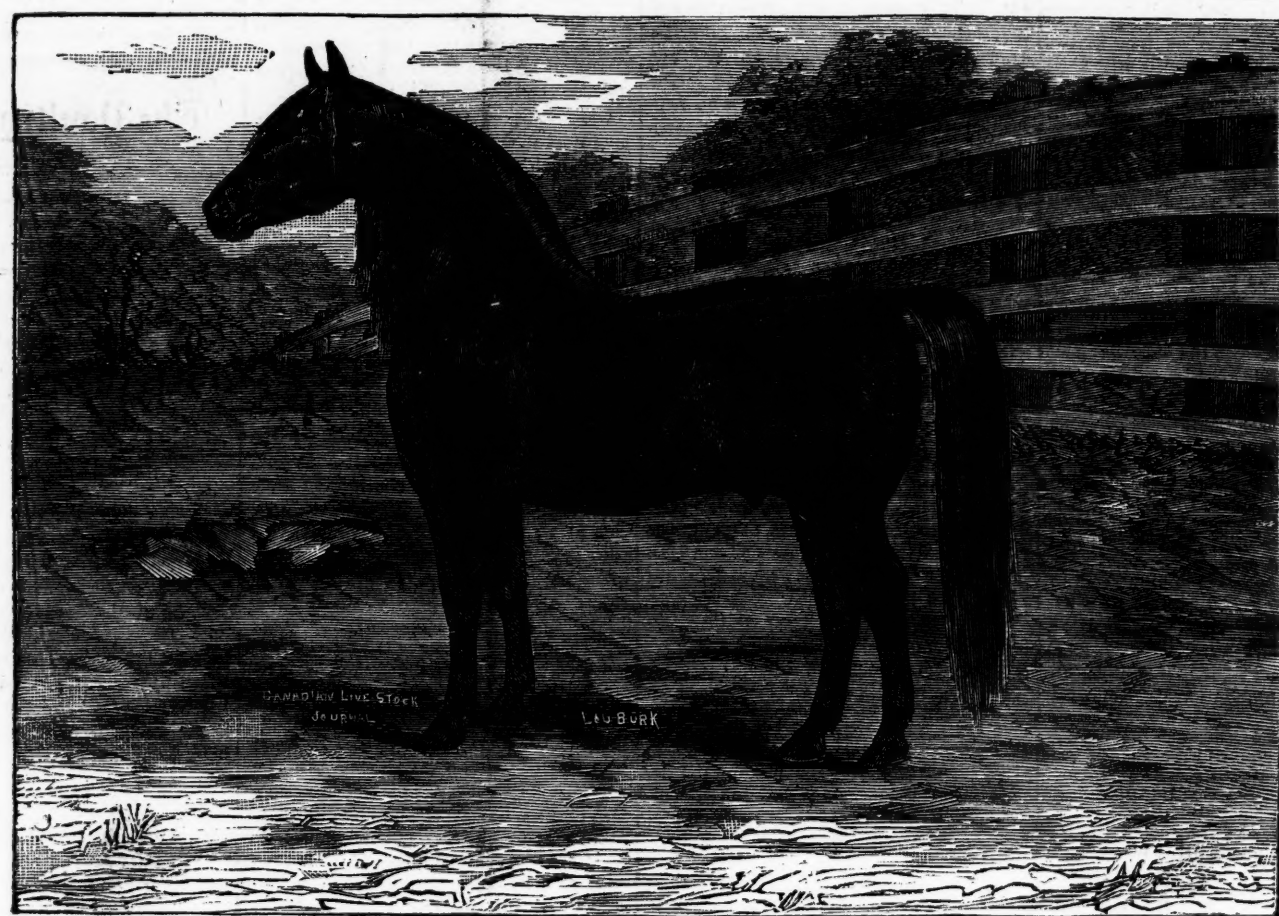
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The "Black Army Worm," *Agrotis fennica*, which appeared last year at Bay City, Bridgeport, Saginaw, Big Rapids and Traverse City, has again put in an appearance. The communication from Tawas City shows that it is no less destructive than it was last year. We now know that it is single brooded. The moths appear in June, lay their eggs at the base of grass stems, and soon die. The larvae hatch in early spring, eat every green thing in garden and field, and so are of immense damage to early garden crops.

Mr. F. W. Grinnell writes me that he first noticed them this year on May 19th. He finds that a fine large flock of young Plymouth Rock fowls keep the insects well in check. Doubtless any other breed of fowls would do as well. The young chicks do little or no injury to the garden and so are valuable aids to the gardener in overcoming this pest, which otherwise is sure ruin to the garden.

A. J. COOK.

Eleven car loads of Oregon cattle—400 head—arrived at Chicago on the 29th, having made the distance from Huntington, Ore., to Council Bluffs, Ia., 1,414 miles in 35 hours and 40 minutes.



Imported Exmoor Pony Stallion Dandy. Property of Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont.

THE ALBION SPRING TOOTH HARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

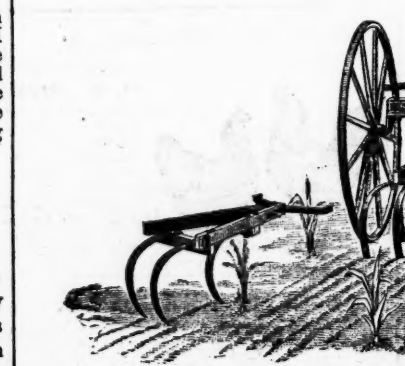
It is with pleasure we call attention of our readers to the Albion Spring Tooth Cultivator and Spring Tooth Harrow. Pioneers in the wheel harrow trade, they have steadily maintained their place at the front, and though their competitors have been numerous and "foemen worthy of their steel," and the fight hotly contested, their trade-day is greater than the combined trade of all other wheel harrows in the market, a record with scarcely an equal in agricultural implements. Their success has been honestly earned by building good goods, finishing them well, and having the correct principle on the start. The old No. 8, of which we present a cut, is too well known to need any description, as there



THE ALBION SPRING-TOOTH HARROW NO. 8.

are but few of our readers who have not seen it, and to day it stands at the head of the harrow family. The same machine is built in this city by the Gale Sulky Harrow Co., of which D. M. Ferry is president, who expects to build between 8,000 and 10,000 this year. They handle Wayne County in this State, Illinois, Wisconsin, and all territory west of the Mississippi River, the Albion Manufacturing Company building for the balance of the United States.

In addition to the solid frame No. 8 the Albion Manufacturing Company have this year built a new Spring Tooth Cultivator known as the No. 10, a cut of which we give above. This is especially adapted to the corn growing section of this and



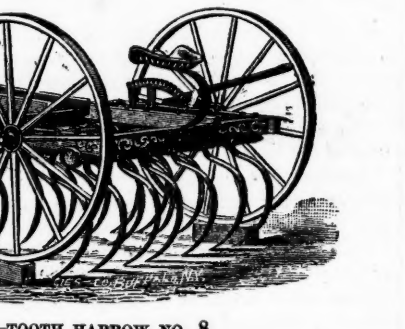
THE ALBION SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR NO. 10.

time to fill orders. The institution is a credit to our State, its members are personally known to many of our farmers, and have many friends among them.

DANDY.

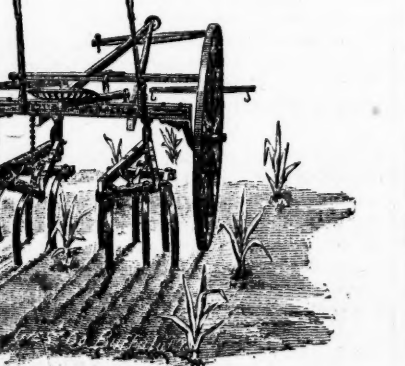
This is the very appropriate name given to the imported Exmoor pony Stallion owned by Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont., of which we give an illustration this week. This is the very finest breed of ponies known, a out as large or a little larger than a Shetland, and much finer finished. Dandy stands 13 1/2 hands in height, weighs about 800 pounds, is a beautiful bay color with black points, and is the biggest horse for his size we ever saw, beautifully formed, and free from the slightest blemish. He is now at Messrs. Walker & Sons' branch farm in Greenfield, Wayne County, where he will be kept for the season.

other States, and is as well a perfect fallow cultivator. Having three sections and 15 teeth in fallow, the outside teeth run behind the wheel, so that the ground is all worked, and no wheel marks can be seen; there being three sections, it is perfectly adjustable to the ground. In corn the center section is removed, which leaves one of the finest corn cultivators in the world, has plenty of swing so it can be pushed out to dodge a hill or the mark, and is furnished with shields so that it can be run close to the smallest corn without covering, thus cutting out the weeds close to the hill while corn is small without injury to the corn. Our readers know this is of the utmost importance, and practical farmers say the increase in yield on 15 acres will pay the cost of the cultivator. It is easily handled, either side can be raised independently,



allowing either wheel to run in a furrow, and a man or boy large enough to use a hand cultivator can cultivate ten acres per day better than half that amount can be done with a hand cultivator. It also has a first class seeding attachment, so that it combines a corn cultivator, a field cultivator, and seeder, for the same price as a drill or seeder alone.

The Albion Manufacturing Company's goods are finely finished, well made, and their popularity is evidenced by the fact that in spite of dull times their factory is crowded to its utmost capacity, and even then have been obliged to work over



THE ALBION SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR NO. 10.

JUDGE BREWER, of the U. S. District Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the Glidden barbed wire patent, now held by Washburn & Moen, as against the Farmers' Protective Association. The Glidden barbed wire is the one in almost universal use. Another barbed wire case decided at the same time was brought up on the Putnam machine patent, it being claimed that this was infringed by what is known as the Fenny machine. The court held that the two machines were radically different, and that the Putnam patent was not infringed by the Fenny machine. The latter case goes to the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

Shiawassee County Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association Shearing at Vernon.

The second annual sheep shearing festival of the Shiawassee County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association was held at the farm of L. Van Alstine in Vernon Village on April 23. The day was a pleasant one and the sheep-breeders of the country were well represented by about 100 registered and grade Merino sheep. The sheep shown would compare favorably with those at the State festival and the table shows that heavier fleeces were clipped. Owing to sickness the Secretary was present but a few minutes and hence the brevity of this report, which was mislaid after its reception at this office.

| NAME OF OWNER. | BREEDER. | NAME. | SIRE. | Label No. | Age. | Sex. | Wool. | Clipped. | Wool. | Clipped. | Wool. | Clipped. |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------|------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| C. Hibbard & Son. | F. & L. E. Moore. | Major. | Centennial. | 363 | 4 | 1845 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| C. Hibbard & Son. | A. Farnes. | Major. | Centennial. | 107 | 2 | 1074 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| P. Brown. | A. A. Wood. | Rip Van Winkle. | Centennial. | 286 | 6 | 1074 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Mrs. Sila Verkes. | George Stuart. | Tommy Jr. | Tommy. | 171 | 3 | 1074 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | W. Keeney. | Young Victor. | Young Victor. | 55 | 2 | 1134 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | A. P. Toward. | Scipio. | J. P. Stickney 307. | 14 | 4 | 1234 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | C. Hibbard & Son. | Major 618. | Major 618. | 3 | 9 | 994 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| A. Farnes. | Owner. | Nepoleon. | Major 618. | 3 | 9 | 994 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| F. Payne. | R. C. Reed. | R. C. Reed 100. | R. C. Reed 100. | 100 | 3 | 118 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| A. Farnes. | Owner. | Tom. | Tom. | 300 | 1 | 70 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. J. Martin. | Owner. | F. & L. E. Moore. | F. & L. E. Moore. | 48 | 2 | 924 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| A. Farnes. | D. P. Dewey. | Hayes. | Hayes. | 287 | 4 | 125 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | L. W. & O. Barnes. | Index. | Index. | 114 | 1 | 72 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | L. W. & O. Barnes. | Monarch. | Monarch. | 34 | 3 | 113 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | J. Wright. | Don Juan. | Don Juan. | 99 | 4 | 123 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | Wm. Ball. | Ball's 64. | Star Bismark. | 64 | 4 | 118 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | L. W. & O. Barnes. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 62 | 1 | 654 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | L. W. & O. Barnes. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 62 | 1 | 654 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Perry Brown. | G. W. Stuart. | Tommy. | Tommy. | 105 | 3 | 915 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| F. G. Bailey. | Owner. | J. T. Hick 196. | J. T. Hick 196. | 129 | 3 | 72 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| F. G. Bailey. | Owner. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 129 | 3 | 72 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| J. L. Martin. | Owner. | Dan 125. | Dan 125. | 170 | 1 | 79 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| J. L. Martin. | Owner. | L. P. Clark 110. | L. P. Clark 110. | 198 | 2 | 894 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| J. L. Martin. | Owner. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 270 | 2 | 894 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| J. L. Martin. | Owner. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 270 | 2 | 894 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| P. Brown. | George Stuart. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 190 | 3 | 91 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| C. Hibbard & Son. | Owner. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 29 | 1 | 58 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| L. W. & O. Barnes. | L. W. & O. Barnes. | Star Bismark. | Star Bismark. | 128 | 3 | 834 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

At Inlay City, Lapeer County. The third annual shearing of the Lapeer County Wool Growers' Association was held at Inlay City on May 12th, and was quite successful both in the numbers exhibited and shorn as well as in the quality of the wool and the weight of fleeces. The official report is as follows:

| NAME OF OWNER. | BREEDER. | SIRE. | Label No. | Age. | Sex. | Wool. | Clipped. | Wool. | Clipped. |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|------|------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| J W Thorrington. | 4 Ell Perkins. | Macomb | 363 | 2 | 34 | 371 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| J W Thorrington. | 154 Owner. | Alwood. | 365 | 2 | 34 | 373 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| J W Thorrington. | 119 Owner. | Macomb | 365 | 2 | 34 | 373 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| J W Thorrington. | 12 Owner. | Macomb | 365 | 2 | 34 | 373 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| J W Thorrington. | 14 A D Taylor. | Addition | 366 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| C Thompson. | 116 Goyer Brothers. | Zach Chandler. | 367 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| J C Thompson. | 188 Owner. | Zach Chandler. | 368 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| J C Thompson. | 371 Owner. | Zach Chandler. | 368 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| James McGregor. | 91 Owner. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| James McGregor. | 86 Owner. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| James McGregor. | 323 McGregor. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| James McGregor. | 450 A D Taylor. | Hall Ram. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| James McGregor. | 90 Owner. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| James McGregor. | 64 Owner. | Addition. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Ell G Perkins. | 130 Owner. | Macomb. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Ell G Perkins. | 243 Owner. | Shakespeare. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Ell G Perkins. | 151 Perkins. | Macomb | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Ell G Perkins. | 117 Owner. | Macomb | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| G Hough. | 68 Owner. | Dan 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| G Hough. | 51 Owner. | Macomb | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| G Hough. | 3 W E Myers. | Charley. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| R G & G Hough. | 12 Owner. | J C T 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| R G & G Hough. | 13 Owner. | J C T 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| T B & G O Hough. | 81 J McGregor. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| T B Hough. | 73 Owner. | Ingain 100. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| T B Hough. | 21 Owner. | Ingain 100. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| T B Hough. | 22 Owner. | Dan 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| T B Hough. | 36 Owner. | J C T 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| T B Hough. | 31 Owner. | Dan 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| F M Hames. | 66 Owner. | J C T 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| F M Hames. | 26 Owner. | J C T 231. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| F M Hames. | 34 Hames. | Thompson. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| F M Hames. | 38 Owner. | J C T 246. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| F M Hames. | 37 Owner. | J C T 246. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| F M Hames. | 60 J E Homer. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| F M Hames. | 81 J McGregor. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Edward & G O Hough. | 117 Owner. | Hall Ram. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Canon & Follow. | 27 S & Colby. | Hall Ram. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| P Dodge. | 70 Owner. | E R Hall 10. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| W Klipp. | 13 Owner. | Acme. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Robert Rice. | 86 J McGregor. | A D T 305. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Walker Brothers. | 110 Owner. | Genesee. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Thomas Stephenson. | 137 D Stone. | Acme 70. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Byron Dunn. | Owner. | Genesee. | 369 | 2 | 34 | 374 | 25 | 15 | 15 |

The Horse.

For the Michigan Farmer.

HAMBLETONIAN SIRE.

BY F. A. B.

(Continued.)

THE HAMBLETONIAN SIRE.

A very successful and, in point of numbers, the most successful cross for Hambletonian sires, are mares by Mambrino Chief and his sons. Of 16 230 trotters whose dams were by Mambrino Chief, 12 were by Hambletonian sires, and of 34 230 trotters whose dams were by sons of Mambrino Chief, 26 of them were by Hambletonian sires. This makes the total number from the Mambrino Chief cross 38 out of 50. Mambrino Chief, like Hambletonian, was a great grandson of Messenger, the grandsire of each being Mambrino, a son of Messenger. Absolutely nothing is known of the breeding of the dam of Mambrino Chief. Mr. Helm collected all the known facts of her history and makes a strong argument tending to show that she was got by a horse called Messenger Duroc, who was by Duroc, Imp. Diomed's greatest son, and from Vincenta, a daughter of Messenger. It is shown that she came from a section of country where Messenger Duroc stood, that she possessed his characteristics in a very strong degree, and transmitted them to her produce. (Am. Roadsters and Trotters, page 416-426.)

Goliath, a full brother of the Chief, obtained a record of 2:33 in 1851, when such a rate of speed was a great deal more significant than now.

Mambrino Chief was a developed trotter, and after he was taken to Kentucky he was matched by Mr. Clay to race with Pilot Jr., but the owner of that horse paid forfeit.

That the daughters of the Mambrino Chief family would cross well with Hambletonian sires must have been obvious from the beginning. The most curious and instructive fact in this connection is that the dam of Mambrino Patchen, the son of Mambrino Chief, whose daughters have nicked best with Hambletonian sires, had blood elements similar to Seeley's American Star. Mambrino Patchen's dam was by Gano, by American Eclipse, by Duroc, by Imp. Diomed, and Gano's first dam was by Sir Archy, by Imp. Diomed. Mambrino Patchen's second dam was by a son of Sir William, by Sir Archy, and the dam of American Eclipse was the celebrated Miller's Damsel by Imp. Messenger. In other words, the dam of Mambrino Patchen had a great deal of Diomed and some Messenger blood.

Daughters of Mambrino Patchen now have 10 230 trotters to their credit, four having entered the list in 1884, and the whole ten are by sons of Hambletonian. The celebrated Mambrino Chief mare Dolly, the dam of Thorndale, Onward and Dictator, was long claimed to have been from a mare by a son of Potomac, a grandson of Imp. Diomed. It has been shown by good authority that this claim is not warranted (9 Wallace's Monthly, 318-327). It is not a matter of very great importance, however, for, with the son of Potomac left out, there are still two lines in her pedigree running to Imp. Diomed through Saxe Weimar, who was a son of Sir Archy.

Mag Ferguson, the dam of Piedmont, 2:17, and Almost Easy 2:27, is another noted daughter of Mambrino Chief. Her dam was by Grey Eagle, the great four mile, who is frequently found in trotting pedigrees, and perhaps furnishes the best general evidence of the value and utility of the blood of Diomed. Grey Eagle was inbred to Diomed with one cross to English Mambrino, the sire of Imp. Messenger.

Ned, one of the three mares distinguished for each having four 230 trotters to their credit, was by Berkeley's Edwin Forrest, first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Grey Eagle. But that is not all. Berkeley's Edwin Forrest was by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, and his dam was by Woodford, a great grandson of Imp. Diomed, while the second dam of Alexander's Edwin Forrest was by Duroc, by Imp. Diomed, and his third dam was by Imp. Messenger.

Speaking of Woodford reminds us of the fact that he was the sire of Woodbine, the dam of Woodford Mambrino, in some respects the greatest son of Mambrino Chief. Woodford was by Kosciusko, a full brother of Saxe Weimar, and his dam was by Hancock's Hambletonian, by Taylor's Hambletonian, by Imp. Diomed.

There are ten of the successful Hambletonian sires whose dams were by Mambrino Chief, the two most prominent ones being Belmont and Belmont. When the latter was bred to Woodbine he got Wedgewood 2:19, who did best when it took six or seven heats to decide the race. Mambrino Pilot and Fisk's Mambrino Chief Jr., were successful sons of Mambrino Chief (both as performers and sires) whose dams were part Diomed.

Clark Chief and Erickson are two successful sons of Mambrino Chief who are not known to have possessed any Diomed blood. Mrs. Caudle, a mare of unknown blood, was the first dam of Erickson, and the second dam of Clark Chief. She has been traced to the vicinity of New York and there can be no question but that she possessed an abundance of the blood of Messenger. Her other elements are a matter of conjecture. Betsey Trotwood, a daughter of Clark Chief, and a granddaughter of Erickson, has secured enduring fame for Mrs. Caudle, by producing to the service of Dictator, the noted young stallion Phyllis 2:13. This is a combination of Mrs. Caudle, Hambletonian, American Star and Mambrino Chief blood, with an independent line to Messenger, through Downing's Bay Messenger, the sire of Clark Chief's first dam, and who was a grandson of Bishop's Hambletonian. This is the strongest kind of a pedigree, and coupled with Phyllis' record made in the fourth heat in a race, places him at the head of trotting stallions.

In some catalogues it is said that the

third dam of Phyllis was by Sir William, a son of Sir Archy, but this is not regarded as reliable. It is not enough, because the pedigree is good enough without it. Hambletonian was an inbred horse; Mambrino Chief was not. It would seem to follow that a mare that was inbred to Mambrino Chief would be just the right kind of a cross for Hambletonian stallions.

THE CLAY CROSS.

The success of the Hambletonian and Clay cross has been exceptional and peculiar. The Clay family is the older of the two, and its opportunities with Hambletonian sires must have been as great as those of the other families. The success achieved has been great in point of excellence but only moderate in number. George Wilkes bids fair to prove the greatest son of Hambletonian. He is now an admirer of all others as far as his own speed and his capacity to sire speed are concerned. It only remains to be seen whether his son will prove as prepotent as those of Alexander's Abdallah and Volunteer, but of this there can be but one question. The dam of George Wilkes was by Henry Clay, the founder of the Clay family. Her dam traces in the direct male line to Sherman Morgan, which may account for the fact that a great many of the Wilkes family are small.

Of 27 230 trotters whose dams were by great grandsons of Henry Clay 25 of them had Hambletonian sires. Of the 25, 10 were the produce of the mare by Green Mountain Maid and Flora, both by Henry Clay, and Emeline by Henry B. Patchen; 15 of the 25 were got by seven Hambletonian sires who possessed more or less of the blood of Diomed, viz: Vol. Messenger Duroc, Jay Gould, Hamlin's Almont, J. James R. Reese, Aberdeen and Sentinel.

Green Mountain Maid is the greatest brood mare that ever lived. Of her produce have entered the 230 list four others have shown their ability to do so. She is also the dam of Electioneer, the son of Hambletonian who has got such wonderful young things since he went to California. The dam of Green Mountain Maid was Shanghai Mary, a fast trotting mare whose breeding is unknown. It is claimed in the Kentucky breeders' records that she was the daughter of a thoroughbred and that she had many of the characteristics of Boston, whose sire and dam both trace to Imp. Diomed in the direct male line.

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Lucy 2:18, one of the best performers of the Clay family, has always been accredited to a daughter of May Day, a horse said to have been got by Henry, so that the blood of the Clay family runs in her veins. This pedigree has recently been disputed (Wall. Monthly 31). We do not regard the contention of Mr. Wallace in this case as very strong, and for this reason. The blood of the Clay family runs in her veins. This pedigree has recently been disputed (Wall. Monthly 31). We do not regard the contention of Mr. Wallace in this case as very strong, and for this reason.

This evidence is hardly sufficient to overturn the positive statement of Mr. Platt, the breeder of May Day. Joseph Harker may be mistaken as to the length of time his uncle had owned the horse, or as to the age of the horse at the time of purchase. But the value of Diomed blood has been otherwise proven in connection with this same mare Lucy. When bred to Jay Gould she produced Inverlor, and later on bred to Bantam, a daughter of Kentucky Chief, got Montgomery 2:24, who demonstrated in 1884 that he is one of the best young stallions in the country. Jay Gould is one of the greatest sons of Hambletonian. His dam was by Exton Eclipse, a son of American Eclipse, and his third dam was by Messenger Duroc, the son of Sir Archy Duroc, and the daughter of Bantam, a daughter of Kentucky Chief, got Montgomery 2:24, who demonstrated in 1884 that he is one of the best young stallions in the country.

Andrew Jackson, the sire of Henry Clay, was the first trotting stallion to achieve distinction on the turf. He was the progenitor of the Long Island Black Hawk and the Bashaw families as well as the Clays. It would be more proper to call them all the Jacksonian family. A pedigree running back through approved sires to Andrew Jackson will be found to contain more standard crosses than can be shown by any other family. The California stallion, The Sultan, the sire of Sweetheart, with a three-year-old record of 2:28, has an inheritance which consists of seven successive standard sires in the direct male line, and all of whom produced speed. The sire of Sweetheart, with a three-year-old record of 2:28, has an inheritance which consists of seven successive standard sires in the direct male line, and all of whom produced speed.

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ing's Bay Messenger; 5th dam, by Connon's Whip; 6th dam, by Imp. Diomed. Also the following, the property of Dr. Perkins, Oswego:

APRIL 29.—Bay filly, by George Milo 1813; dam, Kate Strang, by Butcher Boy, son of Vermont Hero.

MAY 11.—Brown colt, by Jo Gavin 564; dam, Lady Walker, by Louis Napoleon 207; 3d dam, by Butcher Boy, son of Vermont Hero.

Cure for a Kicking Horse.

At McFarland's stables on Monday we saw a contrivance to cure a horse from kicking. It was nothing but an old wheat sack filled with hay, and suspended by a rope from the ceiling, so that the sack hung just at the heels of a vicious horse as he stood in his stall. When the sack was first placed in position the kicking equine felt both feet at it as soon as it touched him, but after ten or twenty minutes of that kind of work he came to the conclusion that the sack would return as often as he struck it, and he finally gave up trying to "knock it out."

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ness at Bordeaux, who cured a disastrous epidemic of colic, which killed several of his horses, by the introduction of a goat into his stables.

"The use of the goat among stock is, of course, not new to English breeders, but there are many who ignore the idea altogether, and are as much inclined to ridicule it as the men of science referred to above. These particulars, however, are given for what they are worth."

Fertilizers of Home Manufacture.

There is a continually growing tendency on the part of farmers who are compelled to go beyond the resources of the farm for fertilizing material to procure the crude material and do their own compounding, finding it to produce fully satisfactory results, and at much less cost.

Even with all the advantages that experiment stations and State analyses are supposed to throw around the farmer, the use of many of the commercial fertilizers offered for sale is not entirely satisfactory. In conversation with a gentleman who had used large quantities, he remarked that "he had used tons of fertilizers and yet did not believe he was one cent better off for their use."

One fact is certain, that all who have manufactured their own phosphate claim to be much better satisfied with it than with any they can purchase, and at a cost of only about one-half. Or, if farmers prefer, they can purchase these crude materials which contain the elements of plant food and mix in such quantities as the crops to which they are to be applied demand. Bone phosphates can be procured for \$1.50 per hundred; sulphate of ammonia for \$3.63 per hundred; muriate of potash for \$1.33 per hundred; and from these can be obtained the principal elements of plant nutrition.

Prof. S. W. Johnson states that in 1884, in Connecticut, super-phosphates were sold at an advance of 42.9 per cent of the raw materials. These suggestions are made for the purpose of informing the farmer upon the matters upon which he might be in ignorance.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Dairy Notes.

At the annual meeting of the board of trade at Utica last week, Robert McAdam said in substance that during the past year our cheese has not gained in reputation abroad, but, on the contrary has lost caste. There has been one fault in particular in the make, namely, a superabundance of moisture. The cheese was not thoroughly dried and did not keep well. It is true the weather was peculiar last year, yet there is a tendency among our makers to forget that quality is the real essential in cheese-making. Cheese should not be slushy or full of moisture. Many of the makers are trying to produce a big average on their milk. They should endeavor rather to make a more solid cheese.

In some cases there is a lack of salt. The cheese is salted in an indiscriminate manner, putting the salt into a sloppy curd to retard the souring. Salt should not be used until the whey is well got rid of, and then it should be done uniformly. Some combine a salting machine with the grinder, but if the salt is not thoroughly mixed with the curd the result will not be satisfactory. Makers are remiss in not attending to the condition of the milk when they receive it from the patrons. They should insist that it be delivered in thoroughly good condition; one mess of poor milk will injure an entire vat so that the maker will be obliged to take out the curd and salt it while wet in order to get rid of taints. The sense of taste and smell should both be used in taking in the milk. The maker should insist that the night's milk and the morning's milk be brought in separate cans.

Another speaker thought that in hot weather, when the mercury stands at 80 to 85 deg., in the afternoon, it would be better to hold the milk over and bring it in the cool of the morning. Mr. McAdam said it would be better to cool it at once if possible, but it should at any rate be kept in a separate can. Dr. Wright said that there was no more trouble with the night's milk than with that of the morning. Mr. Richardson thought that the milk gets a taint more by standing in the can after milking than by the ride it gets afterward. It is always in motion while riding. The speaker has a dairy that comes four miles, and he has never had any bad milk from it. He thought that it was because of the long ride. The milk is brought only once a day.—*American Cultivator.*

Agricultural Items.

MR. L. P. WHEAT writes to the *Southern Planter* stating that in every case where he has administered soap to a lot of hogs affected with cholera they have recovered. The remedy is identical with the recommendations of Gen. W. Wickham, of Virginia, who had previously made the same statement.

WHEAT root is pulled in winter wheat so late as this care should be taken to pull the root instead of breaking it off at the surface of the ground to sprout again. The plants should be taken to some place in the road, thrown on dry straw and burned. If left in heaps in corners of the fences, many will perfect seeds to make future trouble.

For the very earliest grown potatoes no amount of manure can be excessive, as they are marketed before rot is probable. But potatoes thus grown will not keep as well through the winter as those planted on less highly manured land. For seed, it is better to plant early potatoes very late, so that they will barely have time to mature before frost stops growth.

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN, who has been traveling in the South, mentions the seeming unproductiveness of the soil, and in speaking of the greater fertility of Northern lands, tells the following story about the matter. "Some years ago, an Illinois farmer was visiting his nephew in Massachusetts. The nephew took him out to see a small meadow, of which he was quite proud. His uncle didn't seem much impressed, and finally said: 'Do you know what you'd do if you had an acre of Ohio land up here, Walter?' 'No,' replied the nephew, 'what should I?' 'You'd save it up, and use it for manure.'"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ohio Farmer* says: "Five to 15 bushels of wheat per acre makes a poor man of you; 20 bushels per acre only

keeps your head above water; 25 bushels per acre fills the house with comfort, and 30 or more makes you rich pretty fast. The same holds good with corn; sixty bushels of ears or less per acre invites starvation, eighty only a decent reputation as a farmer. Less than 40 bushels of oats per acre is disgraceful (except if be Bohemian—then 20 bushels is a big crop); 30 bushels or more only begins to pay, but it takes 70 or 80 bushels per acre of good, clean, white common oats to win a prize in Ohio on this farm crop."

The Holstein calf Nathan Goff, owned at Washington, Pa., was 124 days old May 5th, weighed 446 pounds, weight at birth 132 lbs., an average gain in 123 days of a fraction over 2½ pounds per day. Including weight at birth, as is done at Chicago Fat Stock Shows, we have over 3½ pounds per day. The owner says: "He is not raw-boned, but as a calf as you wish to see. When I first got him I could not feed him as well as I ought to have done, having only one cow and that gave but very little milk. I fed him about half a gallon of milk with bread at a time. He was about four weeks old. I now feed him hay and oat meal in the mornings and cold skimmed milk during the day, about four gallons."

The Poultry Yard.

Dimon Creepers.

As these fowls are being bred to some extent in this vicinity, and as we believe them to possess considerable merit, we give below the statement of their breeder, Mr. John Dimon of Windsor, Ont., as to how they originated. These fowls, he says, were originated by me after sixteen years of patient toil and careful cross-breeding. The object was to produce a good yellow-legged, juicy table fowl, and at the same time a hardy bird that would stand over northern winters, and the best laying fowl the year through. At the same time I wanted gentle, easily handled, non-scratching fowls, that can be raised at liberty in the garden, to the benefit of both the garden and the fowls. In the production of the Dimon Creeper I feel that I have accomplished all I started out to do in 1869. They are hawk or Dornique in color, with very short yellow legs, heavy, compact bodies, about the size of the Plymouth Rocks.

Spring Cleaning.

Do your fowls believe in spring house-cleaning? How much manure have you got in your poultry-house this spring any way? Compost it well, don't let the ammonia escape, and apply it with discretion. Whitewash the house, pour kerosene on the roosts, sprinkle powdered sulphur on the nests, and give attention to maternally inclined hens. Make nests in barrels or boxes, have them slightly darkened inside to avoid intense light, and fill up always with clean, fairly moist loam, over which place straw for the nests for the sitting hens. Sprinkle sulphur over the straw, and you are ready for the eggs. Thirteen eggs are just enough, and it isn't advisable to put in more. If you are going to try and rear fancy chickens this summer be as careful about picking out your breed as you would a wife. You want profitable fowls, either for market or for egg producers, perhaps both. The Leghorns are acknowledged as equal to any for eggs, the Brahmas or Cochins for market, the Plymouth Rocks for both. If you give your fowls common sense treatment, you may expect paying returns, no matter which breed you select. All of the above are essentially farmers' fowls. Don't meddle with incubators. All is not gold that glitters, neither will a \$40 incubator sit as steadily as a philosophical old hen (you've seen 'em). If you keep your fowls confined, give them ample pasturage; they need plenty of good dusting earth, green grass, and pure water. Dig up the yards a bit every few days; provide lime, cracked shell, meat bones, anything to yield a profit through the poultry-house. If your fowls have scaly legs, wash them (the legs) thoroughly in strong whale-oil soap-suds. We know the value of this from experience. Don't have more than one rooster to six hens. Lastly, we would say, keep a profit-and-loss account in this department. If you are too lazy, let your boy or girl, if you have one old enough, get a little book-keeping tuition here. Why keep hens, or in fact anything else, on the farm, if it don't pay?—*Our Country Home.*

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. L. RICE, Proprietor of the City and County Jail, 171 1/2 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Has for sale a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, including beds, tables, chairs, etc. Also a large lot of new and second-hand clothing, including coats, suits, etc. All at low prices. Send for catalogue.

NEWEST & BEST THE MACK DOOR HANGER.

Cannot be thrown from the track; runs at the touch of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; it is the strongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a lathe-ground roller; the track strongest in the market, and has the only perfect application in use.

THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO. Sole proprietors. For descriptive circulars and price catalogue, send for one. OSCAR HOPKINS, Manager, 1730 Romeo, Mich.

MILFORD FANCIERS breed high-class Light Brahmas, White Cochins, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, also Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per setting of 13. Order soon; satisfaction guaranteed. Address N. A. CLAPP, MILFORD, N.H.

THE PLUMB STEAM TILE DITCHER. New and improved. Holds them firmly. Cuts them out. Pushes back when standing. Gives perfect results. Send for circular. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1885. 1885. OWOSSO BREEDING STABLES.

LOUIS NAPOLEON 207, Sire of Jerome Eddy, 2:16 1/4; Spinella, 2:30 1/4; Myrtle, 2:27 1/4; Louis R., 2:39 1/4, and ten others with trials in 2:21 to 2:38. Season, \$100.

GEORGE MILO 1313, Brother of Jerome Eddy. Season, \$200.

FUROR 3026, By King Rene; dam by George Wilkes. Season, \$500.

JO CAVIN 564, Sire of Cora Bell, 2:39 1/4; Season, \$25. To insure, \$35.00.

BONNIE WILKES 3261, By Bourbon Wilkes; dam by Alexander's Abdallah. Season, \$50. To insure, \$35.

DEWEY & STEWART, OWOSSO, MICH.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

Have a splendid lot of pure bred horses, including Percherons, Normans, English Bred Horses, Trotting-Bred Roadsters, Imported French Coaches, Cleveland Bays and Shetlands, and Holsteins & Devon cattle.

No farther evidence is needed of the UNUSUAL CARE with which our stock has been selected than the fact that Horses of animals imported and sold by us during a career of ten years every one we have sold, including all kinds and colors, are now alive and doing well, with the exception of only one. We feel safe in saying that no other establishment in the world has such a record showing for the length of time and the large number of animals.

No careful and judicious person will fail to well consider this important fact in making his purchases. We invite critical inspection of our stock and compare with that of any other establishment.

"Fancy Low!" "Takes Easy!" Visitors welcome! Correspondence solicited! Circulars free! Mention MICHIGAN FARMER. Address: POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

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Have the Great Herds of the Best Breeds of Draft Horses met in competition. First at Chicago 1881, and since then the finest collections of the British and French races completed for the \$1,000 PRIZE, offered, which was won by a Percheron. Next again at the World's Fair at New Orleans, 1884-5, where four of the Best Herds in America of the different breeds were entered for the \$500 SWEETEST HERD PRIZE, and again at the World's Fair at Philadelphia, 1876, where a Percheron won the \$1,000 PRIZE for the best of all breeds. Here also, Mr. Dunham was awarded for, as follows: Six Stallions 4 years old or under, \$1,000; 2 stallions 2 years old or under, \$500; 2 stallions 1 year old or under, \$250; 2 stallions 6 months old or under, \$125; 2 stallions 3 months old or under, \$62.50. Mr. Dunham, Wayne, Pa. Co., Ill., now has the following Pedigreed Stock on Hand: 150 Imported Blood Horses, 250 Imported Stallions, Old enough for service, also, 100 Cows, two years old and younger. 140 Pure Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with the most complete and up-to-date pictures of the best horses, the most

MICHIGAN FARMER

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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P. B. BROMFIELD,

Manager of Eastern Office,

21 Park Row, New York.

The Michigan Farmer

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 23,596 bu., against 30,264 bu., the previous week, and 44,062 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 100,141 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 655,516 bu., against 776,949 last week and 147,972 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on May 23 was 36,708,106 bu., against 37,042,109 the previous week, and 17,975,563 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 274,063 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending May 23 were 606,257 bu., against 537,152 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 5,139,438 bu., against 7,942,692 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

The wheat market was more active the past week, but values were weak and irregular and declined from day to day until they reached the lowest points held within the past six weeks. Thursday was the last day at which spot wheat sold at a dollar, and all grades of both spot and futures are now quoted under that figure. The sales for the week, which represent only five days, as Memorial Day was observed as a holiday, comprised 67 cars of spot and 1,306,000 bu. of futures. The week closed Friday with a panicky feeling among operators, and still lower prices regarded as inevitable. Yesterday this market opened at a decline, was weak and panicky all day, and finally closed at the lowest figures reached. Considerable trading was done, the sales being 35 cars of spot and 411,000 bu. of futures. Some dealers on the bear side prefer to believe that values will decline 10c per bu. before hard-pan is reached. The Chicago market was weak and lower under heavy receipts and light demand. The market closed very unsettled, and 14c below Friday's prices. No. 2 red closed at 92c and No. 3 at 88c and 94c per bu. Markets were weak all over the country.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from May 13 to June 1:

| | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | No. 4 |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| May 11 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 12 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 13 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 14 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 15 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 16 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 17 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 18 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 19 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 20 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 21 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 22 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 23 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 24 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 25 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 26 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 27 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 28 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 29 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 30 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| May 31 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| June 1 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 | 1.02 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various dates:

| | June 1 | June 2 | June 3 | June 4 | June 5 | June 6 | June 7 |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Tuesday | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| Wednesday | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| Thursday | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| Friday | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| Saturday | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |
| Sunday | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 |

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various dates each day of the past week were as follows:

| | June 1 | June 2 | June 3 | June 4 | June 5 | June 6 | June 7 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Tuesday | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Wednesday | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Thursday | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Friday | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Saturday | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Sunday | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |

Throughout the northwest rainfalls have been quite general, and the general appearance of spring crop is promising. The promise of the winter wheat crop is no better than previously reported, and in particular State the outlook is reported to be worse. Not one winter wheat State will have an average crop, and some of the most important will not exceed over 60 per cent. California expects half a crop if the drought which prevails over a large section is broken up by a general rain. In Missouri, Kansas and Illinois the winter wheat is in bad shape, and large areas have been plowed up and planted to corn. Stocks of old wheat, however, are said to be large in most of the States.

As to the outlook abroad, in Germany the promise of the growing crop is fair all though backward. In Great Britain the conditions are about the same, with the weather of the past week very fine. In Holland the weather is cold and the crops very backward. In Austria-Hungary, which has been suffering from drought, a general rainfall has brightened the prospects of the farmers somewhat. Upper Hungary has suffered from frosts. In the south of Spain the wheat crop has suffered greatly from drought. The Egyptian

crop is not so good as last year, and will soon be ready for market. The Algerian crop is a fine one. The grain crops in Southern Russia are all suffering from drought.

In British India wheat was very dull and lower. The threatened war advanced freights so much that shipments were about stopped for a time. The exports of wheat from Bombay for Great Britain from January 1st to April 23, 1885, amounted to 5,141,819 against 2,057,057 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884.

The imports of flour and wheat into the United Kingdom from August 25, 1884, to May 9, 1885, have been equal to 98,651,840 bushels of wheat. The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat during the same period have been equal to 44,311,473 bu. of wheat, making the total supply in 37 weeks 142,963,313 bushels against 148,000,000 bushels estimated consumption during the same period, which is on the basis of 4,000,000 bushels per week for 37 weeks. The home wheat crop of 1884 was placed at about 73,000,000 bushels for consumption for food, which is placed annually at 298,000,000 to 316,000,000 bushels. The remainder of home crop may be 27,778,538 bu., and there is estimated to be on passage for the United Kingdom May 9, 31,788,538 bushels wheat and flour. There are already provided 197,643,840 bushels, leaving to be purchased in foreign countries and shipped in time for arrival and use in this crop season 10,556,160 bushels to 14,350,160 bushels of wheat and wheat flour to give a full yearly supply. Some can easily obtain the whole of this amount without calling upon the United States for a bushel.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 20,331 bu., against 41,998 bu. the previous week, and 7,138 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 9,278 bu. The visible supply in the country on May 23 amounted to 5,022,209 bu., against 5,102,639 bu. the previous week, and 8,452,550 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 80,430 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 829,806 bu., against 705,799 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 10,134,350 bu., against 4,662,151 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 34,783 bu., against 17,706 bu. last week and 32,369 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Corn has followed wheat very closely, and the week closed with values showing a considerable decline since our last report. Receipts have not been large, but under declining markets at all other points, and the Liverpool market dropping also, there was nothing to sustain it. In ordinary years such low prices for breadstuffs would call out a speculative demand that would hold up the market until actual wants would sustain it. But this is not an ordinary year—far from it. It is a cheap year, and everything is cheap, from wheat and corn to Detroit aldermen. Hence with corn offering at 46c, buyers are scarce. Futures are quoted at 46c per bu. for No. 2 July delivery, and 47c for July; new mixed is quoted at 46c. Other markets are in about the same condition as our own. Chicago closed dull, with No. 2 at 44c for spot, 44c for June delivery, 44c for July, and 45c for August. There is much complaint in regard to poor seed corn this season, and in some parts of this State, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, farmers have had to do a good deal of replanting. The trouble with the seed was that it was not properly dried out. Seed corn should always be kept in a dry place where the temperature never gets near the freezing point. If it is hung near a stove until well dried out so much the better. Seed seed always grows. The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 4s. 7d. per cent for new mixed. Last week quotations were 4s. 10d.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 9,303 bu., against 47,782 bu. the previous week, and 2,604 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. The shipments were 5,047 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 23 was 2,185,835 bu., against 3,088,005 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 38,853 bu., against 40,886 bu. the previous week, and 55,870 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 24,409 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 793,571 bu., against 294,914 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. The visible supply shows a decrease of 248,828 bu. during the week. Oats are also lower and very dull, but the decline in them has been less than in other grains. Spot No. 2 white are selling at 38c per bu., and for June delivery at 38 1/2c. No. 2 mixed at 35 1/2c and light mixed at 37c. The Chicago market is also weak and lower, and quotations there are 31c for spot No. 2, 31 1/2c for June delivery, 31 1/2c for July, and 32c for August. At New York values have also declined, and the market is weak at the following quotations: No. 3 mixed, 36c; No. 2 do., 37c; No. 1 do., 38c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 38c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 do., 42c; No. 1 white, 46c; Western white, 42 1/2c; State white, 42 1/2c.

WOOL.

The markets at the east are in a condition bordering on stagnation, largely the effect of a feeling on the part of buyers that it is not best to purchase to any extent so near the time when the clip from the Northern States must come upon the market. A few buyers have declined a little, but it is likely that stocks offering contain little desirable wool, and manufacturers prefer waiting for the new clip. We do not believe, therefore, that prices for old wools should be accepted as a basis of values for the new clip. The N. Y. Economist, in its review of the market, says of the prospects:

"At 4c prices, there is much diversity of opinion—farmers crave for last year's figures, but dealers will not willingly pay within 5 to 6 cents a pound of such rates, simply because they have no money in the past year, and see no cause at present to justify them in paying prices which admit of no possibility of realizing any immediate profit to justify the risk of paying out solid gold for long date paper."

The new clip of spring Texas is now coming forward very freely from the Southern and Southwestern districts, where nearly all the clip is shown, and there is relatively more than on clip of farmers' hands. The clip, for some cause, is moist, and carries a shrinkage of 3 to 5 per cent. above last year's clip, but is otherwise in good condition as a rule. It is up to 10c over any sort of year received from the Lone Star State. In the Northern section of the State the clip is not yet shown and we look for a finer grade of wool from that district, as many California sheep of improved blood were driven in there. The prices paid in Texas are 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents higher than current rates in our Eastern markets. But as the clip is better, and the quality of the wool is better, the prices are not so high as they are in the East. The clip is in good condition as a rule, and is up to 10c over any sort of year received from the Lone Star State. 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**THBRED STOCK
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Shorthorns—Cows, heifers and three choice Victoria Duke bulls ready for sale. Also a few choice **Claytons** and **Traps**. Also a fine lot of **Shetland Ponies** stock from the Shetland Islands. New catalogue just out.

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FRANK REED, POLAND, OHIO.
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and Orford New Shagbark and
Calfers. Also a fine lot of
Wagyu Heifers, a cow for Chicago
and a few more.

Poetry.

TRUE LOVE.

There is true love, and yet you may
Have lingering doubts about it,
I'll tell the truth, and simply say
That life is a blank without it.
There is a love both true and strong,
A love that follows never,
It lives on faith and suffers wrong,
But lives and loves forever.
Such love is found but once on earth—
The heart cannot repeat it;
From whence it comes, or why its birth,
The tongue may never tell it.
This love is mine, in spite of all—
This love I fondly cherish;
The earth may sink, the skies may fall,
This love will never perish.
It is love that cannot die,
But, like the soul, immortal,
And with it cleaves the starry sky
And passes through the portal.
This is the love that comes to stay—
All other loves are fleeting;
And when they come just turn away—
It is but Cupid cheating.

—A. C.

AMOUR QUI RIT.

Love me little and love me long
Is the idle theme of a silly song;
Love me much for a night and a day
Is what I say.

Love is fleeting and comes and goes,
Whence and whether there's no one knows;
How and why 'twere as hard to guess,
Be it no or yes.

Love me as long as love may last,
Love me no more when love is past,
Love me just for a day and a night,
While love is bright.

Kiss when kisses are sweet and new;
What were kisses a while ago through;
Love me much till the fly fly fly,
Then, love, good-by.

—M. F.

Miscellaneous.

DELL'S CREMONA.

Phillip Dell was a retired tea importer of very ample means. He was a bachelor, and was troubled neither by domestic nor business cares. Most men living alone and without family ties would have felt life to be somewhat wearisome, but Dell had no fault to find with this world. The secret of his great happiness was that he had a hobby, and was able to ride to it to his heart's content. He was a connoisseur and collector, not of paintings, bric-a-brac, or china, but of fiddles. He possessed over 200 violins, which he had hunted for and purchased in almost every corner of Europe. When in trade Dell had been a renowned tea taster, but in the opinion of those best able to judge was not equally qualified to test the merits of a violin. The consequence was that he had been grossly imposed on, and had spent several thousand pounds in acquiring a number of instruments of little or no value. The conviction that his judgment in this matter was not infallible had at last dawned upon Dell himself, and he was now very chary of adding to his collection. Indeed, so far as numbers went, he might well have been satisfied, because as soon as his door was opened the fiddles in his hall first attracted your notice, and there was scarcely a room in his house in which they were not conspicuous. Now, though Dell was aware that he had frequently bought valueless instruments under the impression that they were Stainers, and that on more than one occasion he had given nearly £100 for some old fiddle which turned out to be a Klotz worth about £5 to £10, it must not be supposed that he was dissatisfied with his collection. Nor had he reason to be so, as he was the happy possessor of one gem of the first water, which was able to redeem even its companions from insignificance by conferring celebrity upon their owner. By some fortunate chance Dell had acquired a remarkably fine Stradivarius, a genuine instrument, of magnificent tone, which many competent critics affirmed to be the finest specimen known of the great master's handiwork. There was no doubt whatever about the authenticity of this famous violin, as it had been seen and played on by many of the most celebrated performers in Europe who when they came to London obtained an introduction to Mr. Dell that they might inspect his matchless Cremona. To do Dell justice, on such occasions he was always very willing to afford the curious the gratification they sought. Time after time he had been offered £500 for his Cremona, and one wealthy virtuoso had been eager to buy it at a price far exceeding that sum, but the owner never for a moment entertained any of these proposals. Dell, himself in more than easy circumstances, used to listen with a certain grim amusement to those who thought that £500 would be an inducement to him to part with that possession which gave his life its greatest value. Though would have been otherwise inferred by any one entering his house, Dell was no musician; he did not even possess an ear, and merely by his sense of hearing could not have distinguished between Joachim performing on the Cremona and some amateur scraping on one of his cracked Klotzes. Why one who was destitute of all soul for music should still find his greatest pleasure in treasuring an instrument which could produce ethereal strains may perhaps be explained by those more deeply skilled in psychology than the present writer.

In this respect Dell presented a striking contrast to his cousin, Tom Hopkins, who, for an amateur, was a very fair performer on the violin. Tom's skill as a musician, however, was not on a par with his ambition, and though he practiced hard he did not rise above mediocrity. Unlike many amateurs, he had formed no false estimate of his proficiency. He was aware that he never received praise from those whose judgment could be valued, and though he was a very acceptable visitor at several suburban villas, when he occasionally called in the evening carrying his violin case, he did not attach much weight to the plaudits of the maiden members of these households; for he was a well-to-do widower, and more than commonly sus-

picious of attempts to deprive him of his restored liberty. As he grew older Hopkins seemed only to become more attached to his favorite pursuit, and grudged neither money, pains, nor time in order to acquire the skill which had hitherto been denied him. Tom was one of those who coveted his cousin's famous Cremona. He had frequently tried to obtain it by offering the owner an almost fabulous price. Hopkins on several occasions had been permitted to play on the Stradivarius, and it appeared to him that when he held the grand instrument in his hand he became possessed of a new power, and that for the moment he was a true artist. Of course this belief was solely due to imagination, but in Hopkins it amounted to conviction, and his delusion may serve to extenuate slightly the very reprehensible conduct of which he was guilty in connection with the matter. If he had only his cousin's fiddle to play on Hopkins felt that he would be second to no violinist of the day, and by continually brooding over this idea the resolve to obtain it at length matured in him. Before resorting to any stratagem in order to get possession of the Cremona, he resolved to make another effort to purchase it fairly. Accordingly one evening, violin case in hand, on his return from some musical party, Hopkins called upon his cousin.

"You have been performing, I see," said Dell, glancing superciliously at the fiddle case Hopkins was carrying.

"Well, yes," was the reply, spoken in a rather melancholy tone, "and as I was passing I thought I would look in and have one more sight of your Stradivarius."

This was no unusual request on Hopkins' part, and Dell smiled as he unlocked an old oak cabinet and produced the case wherein reposed his priceless treasure. Hopkins for a few moments regarded the fiddle in silent rapture, which he vainly tried to conceal. Dell stood looking at him, and very naturally derived a good deal of satisfaction from his cousin's evident admiration.

"Shall we say £500 for it?" asked Hopkins, at length.

"I should have thought you had said that often enough already," replied Dell.

Hopkins seemed nervous, and he looked a little pale as he said:

"Will you take £1,000 for it?"

"No, no," replied Dell, as he took the violin from his cousin's hands and locked it up, lest the sight of it should encourage Hopkins to further extravagance.

He witnessed for a short time Hopkins' emotion with feelings of pride and sympathy.

"I have often told you," he said, "that my Cremona is not for sale. You have made me the best offer for it I ever had; and, indeed, you have named a bigger sum than has ever, I believe, been given for a fiddle. But mine is not to be bought, if it were, Tom, my boy, you should have it. You needn't be down-hearted about the matter, as you can easily get a Cremona for £500, a first-class instrument, though perhaps not quite so good as mine."

"It is yours I want," faltered Hopkins.

"And you see it is not to be had," rejoined his cousin, in a tone that sounded cruelly cynical to the other's ears.

Hopkins was silent for some time; he had done his utmost to get possession of the Cremona by fair means, and he was now trying to reconcile his conscience to use of means which, to the use of the mildest term that can be applied to them, must be called unfair.

"I suppose," he said at length, "that you have no objection if I bring a friend some night to see it?"

"None in the world," replied Dell. "I shall be glad to see him."

On his way home Hopkins, by various sophistries, tried to excuse the plan he had now resolved to adopt. What benefit, he said to himself, did Dell derive from the Cremona, seeing that he did not know one note from another, and would enjoy equally well hearing any other of the fiddles played on? It was a shame, almost a sin, for a man without musical taste to be the owner of perhaps the finest violin in the world. Besides, he did not intend to run away with the Cremona, like a thief, but if ever Dell discovered his stratagem he would be ready to restore it. The consequences of discovery would doubtless be disagreeable, but the advantage was surely worth the risk. To remove any remaining qualms of conscience, Hopkins told himself that what he intended to do was merely to take the loan of the violin, without asking leave of the possessor, who had really no need of it; he would keep it safely, and would in all probability return it after a few years, if the owner still retained the money he was ready to give.

Next day Hopkins went to the shop of Mr. Capper, a well known violin maker. After a short conversation with the artist, whom he knew slightly, Hopkins said:

"I understand, Mr. Capper, that you can make a very good copy of an old violin."

"Such a copy, sir, that you could not distinguish it from the original."

"Well," laughed Hopkins, "I won't come to you, Mr. Capper, when I want to buy an old fiddle."

The violin maker did not seem disconcerted, for he was astute, and could tell from Hopkins' face that he had come to do business.

"What can I do for you, sir?" he asked.

"Well," replied Hopkins, "I have, or at least I want you to make me a Cremona, of which I want you to make me a fac-simile."

"Very good. Just look at that," said Mr. Capper, handing Hopkins what appeared to be an old Italian violin.

"That's a genuine Cremona, said Hopkins, as soon as he took the instrument into his hands.

"If it is I can get you the man who made it to make you one identically the same for £25. Why?"

"Why?" Hopkins exclaimed Mr. Capper enthusiastically. "I am the only man alive who can copy the red amber varnish of Stradivarius, and I would rather imitate him than an inferior maker, for between ourselves it is easier."

"You are the very man I want," said Hopkins, who was still admiring the counterfeit violin. "I dare say you have heard of Mr. Dell and his collection."

"I have had the pleasure of doing business with the gentleman."

"He has a wonderfully fine Stradivarius."

"I have heard so, and have often wished I could get a sight of it."

"I have called on you to-day for the very purpose of letting you see it. Mr. Dell is my cousin, and as I have taken a fancy to his Cremona, and he won't sell it, I want to get, if possible, a fac-simile of it. As I can't buy it, I wish, as the next best thing, to have one precisely like it. Now, Mr. Dell, if he knew it, would not permit a copy of the violin to be made, so all I can do is to give you the opportunity of examining it in his own house."

"That will be sufficient; the work of Stradivarius is so equal, and I am so well acquainted with it, that it will only be necessary for me to examine carefully Mr. Dell's Cremona in order to produce an exact copy of it; I have a good memory for particulars."

"It was accordingly arranged that for a payment of £25 Mr. Capper should do the work that was required, and a night was fixed on which he was to accompany Hopkins to Dell's house in order to inspect the Cremona."

"Of course," said Hopkins, as he was leaving the shop, "you must keep this business a dead secret, as I wouldn't for a great deal that it ever reached Mr. Dell's ears."

Capper replied by a wink, so knowing that Hopkins almost thought he must have divined his stratagem. Capper was evidently a clever man.

Dell was considerably surprised one night when Hopkins called on him accompanied by Mr. Capper. The violin maker was not unknown to Dell, who indeed had good reason to remember him, because, when less experienced than he now was, he had several times been "done" by him in the matter of old violins. Dell, however, harbored no resentment, and, as usual, was pleased to show his Cremona. No one had ever examined the famous fiddle with greater attention than Mr. Capper, and it gave Dell genuine pleasure to see how absorbed his guest was in admiration of it. While Hopkins talked to his cousin in another part of the room, Capper turned his back to them and made various marks on some small strips of paper he had held concealed in his hand. He was very particular in marking the position of a small worm hole on the upper part of the neck. He carefully noted the places where the varnish was a little worn, and in about half an hour he had registered, either on paper or in his memory, every mark by which it was possible to identify the violin. Dell was unsuspecting and was in good spirits when at last he locked up his Cremona, thinking that Capper's long inspection was only an additional tribute paid to its unique excellence.

A month later Hopkins called again at Mr. Capper's shop, as he had that morning received a note informing him that his commission had been executed.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed Hopkins, when Capper placed the "copy" in his hands. "Why, here is the varnish rubbed off in the same spots, and the very scratches on the belly. Wonderful! I believe I know his Cremona better than Dell himself, and this would have deceived me."

At these words, spoken with some excitement, Capper looked at Hopkins curiously, who did not, however, in his elation notice the suspicious glance. Capper had his account ready, and quickly dipping a pen in ink made a slight alteration unheeded by Hopkins.

"We said £25, I think," said Capper, but it has taken more work than I expected, so I have charged you a trifled addition; but I know you won't grudge £35."

"It is worth it," said Hopkins, and he filled up a check for the money; then he went away, carrying his purchase in a case which Capper lent him for the purpose.

After he reached home scruples again began to trouble Hopkins respecting the scheme he was so successfully carrying out, but he soon dismissed them by the thought that Dell would find as much delight in the workmanship of Mr. Capper as in that of Stradivarius, whereas this masterpiece of the Italian craftsman would now fulfill its mission of charming the world instead of lying in ignoble disuse.

As Dell had not met his cousin for some weeks he was very pleased to see him when he called rather late one evening.

"You are still at the old game," said Dell, laughing, as he saw the violin case which Hopkins carried.

"I am never likely, now, to give up my love for music," said Hopkins, nervously.

Dell laughed again; although he knew nothing of music, he had a very poor opinion of his cousin's attainments, and, indeed, he gave Hopkins credit for possessing very small ability of any kind.

"Well," he said, "if you please yourself, I don't suppose you do any one any harm by your little weakness."

Hopkins was unusually silent and seemed nervous. After looking at him for a little Dell said:

"I know what you want, Tom. You would like to look at my Cremona, and you have asked to see it so often, I suppose you are a little shy about asking again. But you are always welcome to have a look at it; though it is impossible that it can ever pass out of my own possession."

So saying, Dell unlocked his cabinet and placed the Cremona in Hopkins' hands. Hopkins had felt for the last half hour that he would not be able to summon up courage enough to ask to see the Cremona; but now his fingers were again touching its soft, flesh-like texture. His violin case lay on the table close beside him. Dell had gone to the fire to stir it and put on some fresh coal. The opportunity was not to be lost; so turning his back to Dell, Hopkins opened his case, and taking out the violin it contained, he laid the Cremona in its place and shut the lid. It is scarcely necessary to say that when Dell returned it was Mr. Capper's fabrication that Hopkins was steadily admiring.

"The various little beggar" said Dell to himself, as he noticed the signs of agitation in his cousin's face. Hopkins was now trembling lest his fraud should be discovered as soon as he handed Dell the fictitious fiddle, and in that case he was prepared to acknowledge the trick at once and laugh the matter over as a practical joke. By and by Dell said:

"You have looked at it long enough for one night; let me look it up now," and then he took the fiddle out of his cousin's hands. Well might Hopkins tremble now, for Dell looked at the instrument lovingly. He turned it over in his hands, admiring its beautiful proportions. How familiar were the marks that time had traced upon it! He did not reckon the flaws, and set a positive value upon that little worm hole on the neck, a distinguishing sign by which he would have known his Cremona among a thousand, and had so many existed. Hopkins thought he had never seen him pay such long worship to the true divinity as he now did to the false image. At last Dell, having staid once more his pride of ownership, assigned the fiddle to the cabinet. Soon after Hopkins said he must now go, and went off carrying his prize. It was not, however, till he reached home and had taken the Cremona in his hands, tuned it and placed on it, that he completely realized the success of his manoeuvre. An, the celestial tone! Surely this divine instrument was never meant to lie disused in the possession of a man destitute of any appreciation for music. Hopkins staid up all night playing, and next day he left his business about two o'clock, as he was too unsettled to remain longer at his office. By means of a little fresh varnish he considerably altered the appearance of the Cremona, and he had carefully filled up the little worm hole, so that he was not afraid lest the violin should be recognized when he took it among his friends. As he practiced almost incessantly, it was not surprising that he acquired increased dexterity; the magnificent tone of the instrument, too, made him seem a better performer than he really was; so that his former admirers were now rapturous in their praises, and one of the severest critics was overheard to say, "Hopkins is certainly improving."

A musical amateur who knew both cousins, meeting Dell one day at this time, said, "Hopkins is coming out strong; I never knew any one improve so rapidly. I heard him play a solo the other evening at a friend's house, and it took very well with a critical audience."

"I don't profess to be a musical critic," said Dell, "but I doubt much whether Hopkins is capable of doing anything clever. I have a very low opinion of his abilities; don't know any man of fewer ideas."

"Anyhow, there can be no doubt that he has got hold of a very fine Stradivarius, one of the richest tones I ever heard; it is said he gave £300 for it."

"I am glad to hear it. Only recently I advised him to buy a Cremona, as he had a hanker after mine, and was always pestering me to sell it."

"He has one of his own now, and a grand one."

"Maybe, but I think I know of a better," said Dell, and he smiled complacently as he bade his informant good-by.

A few days after this conversation an eminent French violinist who was performing in London called on Dell with a letter of introduction, in order to see the celebrated violin, which had been known by fame to him for many years. Dell was highly flattered by his visitor's evident interest in the Cremona, and after regaling him with several glasses of old port he unlocked the cabinet. No sooner had the Frenchman taken the fiddle in his hands than he shrugged his shoulders doubtfully. He said nothing, however, but screwed up the strings till they were in tune, and then he swept them with the bow.

"Bah!" he exclaimed, laying down the instrument in disgust.

"What's wrong now?" asked Dell, highly dissatisfied with the artist's contemptuous gesture.

"You play me trick," said the Frenchman, laughing; "it is not Italian, but German model, what you call copée."

"So it is only a 'copy,' is it?" said Dell ironically, "and after all the years it has been in my possession, you are the first to discover it! I suppose Joachim hasn't played on it and said he never heard such a tone; and I suppose the Duke of G—didn't offer me £200 for it?"

He was evidently in earnest, so the Frenchman took the violin in his hands again, and examined it. A short scrutiny, however, satisfied him, and pointing to the sound holes as he gave it to the owner, he said:

"The violin is new; look within its ventre."

Dell was staggered by the assurance of the speaker, and after some twisting he succeeded in holding the fiddle to the light, so as to be able to see clearly through the sound holes. Then his experience told him that his visitor was right; what he held in his hands was only a counterfeit. In much bewilderment he laid down the violin and began to ponder. Gradually his puzzled expression disappeared, and a look of intelligence came into his face. He remembered the night on which Hopkins had come accompanied by Mr. Capper, a circumstance which had surprised him at the time, but which was now comprehensible now. He had been recently told that Hopkins was playing on a magnificent Cremona; he understood that too.

"You are quite right," Dell said to his visitor, "and you have discovered the joke. A friend has my Cremona at present, so I am unable to show it to you to-day; but if you call again in a week I shall be very pleased to see you, and I shall have it by that time."

When his visitor had gone Dell sat down on a couch and laughed lowly.

"The cunning little beggar!" he said to himself. "I didn't imagine Hopkins had it in him. He is a cutter fellow than I thought him, but not so cute as I dare say he now believes himself to be; and as he has pitted his brains against mine, I'll bet him ten shillings that he comes off second best in the encounter," and Dell laughed again, rather louder than before. Presently he sat down at a table on which were lying writing materials. "Let me see," he said; "this is Tuesday," and then he took a sheet of note paper and wrote as follows:

"DEAR HOPKINS: On Friday first I expect a few musical friends to dinner, and shall be glad if you can come at the usual hour. I hear you have at last got

a fiddle that pleases you. I shall expect you to bring it, as I should like to hear you play. Your affectionate cousin, PHILIP DELL.

P. S.—Don't forget your fiddle."

Then Dell wrote invitations to half a dozen of his friends for the same evening.

When Hopkins received his cousin's note he was considerably frightened. He reflected that if he either declined the invitation or did not bring the Cremona with him, Dell's suspicions might be aroused. He knew who the other guests were likely to be, and as they had all recently seen and heard his misgotten violin, it was impossible to take another in its stead. His fears, however, almost disappeared when he remembered that Dell had no ear, and considered the improbability of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He would gladly have given the £1,000 he once offered for it to ease his conscience and be able to acknowledge before the world his ownership of the best of all fiddles.

When Friday night came he felt slightly nervous, but had no fear that Dell would discover the deceit that had been practiced on him. All the invited guests were present, and after dinner it was very naturally proposed by the host that Hopkins should play on his new fiddle. They were now in the drawing-room drinking coffee. At Dell's bidding Hopkins took the Cremona from its case. He did not venture to look at Dell, or he would have noticed a gleam of recognition in his eyes as they narrowly scanned the shape of the violin, and he might also have observed a strange smile that hovered about his cousin's lips.

"I have been thinking," said Dell carelessly, "about that offer you made me for my Cremona, and I have decided to let you have it for a thou."

Hopkins could scarcely believe his good fortune; he would carry away Capper's model, and no one would ever learn the fraud. What celebrity would he derive from the acknowledged proprietorship of the well-known Stradivarius!

"Done!" he exclaimed. "A thousand pounds is a big price to give, but I won't draw back from my offer." The guests clustered round to witness the bargain, for was not the sale of such a violin at such a price a historical event?

"I have a blank check in my pocket-book," said Hopkins; "I will fill it up and give it you now, and take the fiddle with me."

"You are in too great a hurry," replied Dell; "you didn't let me finish what I was going to say. Besides the thou I must have in exchange the fiddle you hold in your hands, as I rather like the look of it."

On hearing this Hopkins was greatly disconcerted. But he soon consoled himself by the thought that it would be as easy for him as it was before to substitute the copy for the real Cremona, and that he would then only be taking possession of that which he had fairly purchased, and would have no need to dread discovery. It would be easy for him to make the necessary change in the appearance of the new fiddle. After hesitating a little he said:

"I should have thought the price I am giving is big enough without any exchange, but if you are resolved on these terms I suppose I must agree to them."

Dell then brought an inkstand and placed it significantly on the table beside Hopkins, who, taking the hint, produced a check and filled it up for £1,000. On receiving it Dell unlocked his cabinet, and taking out the spurious Cremona handed it to his cousin, who with rather a bad grace delivered up the genuine violin. The bargain was thus completed, and there was a murmur of approbation among the guests. With astonishing rapidity the fiddle which Dell received disappeared, and the click of the cabinet lock was heard. The alacrity with which this action was performed filled the mind of Hopkins with dread, and he stood holding his purchase in his hand, looking as though he already read the bargain. A strange gleam which he noticed in Dell's eyes, as he furtively glanced at him, did not tend to reassure him. For more than one reason Hopkins refused his cousin's bland request to play on the "Cremona," and for the rest of the evening he was a most unhappy man. He did not sleep that night, and the oftener he recalled the triumphant light he had seen in Dell's eyes the more convinced did he become that his trick had been discovered and the tables turned on him. In the morning when he got up scarcely any doubt on the matter remained in his mind. It was bad enough to lose the Cremona—as he was convinced—forever; but he was resolved that Dell should not swindle him out of that £1,000, to which he had not the slightest claim. So after breakfast he went to the bank to stop the check, but found he was too late, as it had been already cashed. Then Dell's perfidy became apparent to him in its blackest hues. Such meanness as his cousin had displayed Hopkins did not suppose could exist in the human breast. The trickery that had been practiced on him was contemptible! And he had no remedy. He could not ventilate his grievance among his friends, as they could not be supposed to comprehend all the circumstances of the case, and he could not summon up the courage to face Dell and demand back his thousand pounds. Hopkins, however, still refused to think the very worst of his cousin, and by every post for several days he eagerly expected the return of his money. All uncertainty on this matter soon disappeared, as an acquaintance meeting him one day said:

"Dell is suddenly becoming liberal! Have you heard he has just given £1,000 to the Home for Decayed Tea Tasters?"

Now, Hopkins knew that Dell would not give away his own money, so he exclaimed, "Confound his generosity!" and in a rage he went home and smashed

the fiddle on which Mr. Capper had spent so much labor. Hopkins has never played since. Several years have passed, and the cousins are faster friends than before, though neither has ever referred to their transactions concerning the Cremona. Perhaps Hopkins thinks a thousand pounds was a moderate price to pay for getting rid of a hobby that had always caused him more trouble than satisfaction.—Belgravia.

Shoes—An Old Soldier's Story.

"The old army shoe," said a slender, dark-haired man, "was a great institution. I have a pair at home that I have preserved, not as a memento of any long march, but as a landmark in a venturesome life. It was a custom among the poorly-shod Confederate troops to remove, after a battle, the shoes from the dead Union soldiers. This was not done in any spirit of vandalism or heartlessness. The shoes were taken off to supply men who had much marching to do in inclement weather. We simply changed old, worn-out shoes for the good ones worn by those who fell in battle."

"On one occasion I took a pair of nicely-polished No. 6s from the body of a man who must have been in life a model soldier. I had worn these shoes with great comfort through the four or five remaining days of activity incident to the battle before I had any opportunity to examine them carefully. When we were again in permanent camp and were allowed to remove our cartridge boxes and shoes at night, I made a startling discovery, or rather I was greatly startled by a discovery that I made one morning as I took up the shoes to put them on."

"On the under side of the flap, or tongue, was written, in a clear, round hand, my own name. I was confident that I had never written it there, but there, on both shoes, were my initials and my family name, and I had taken those shoes, four days before, from the feet of a man killed in battle. The inference was that I had stolen the shoes of a man related to me in some way. I could not put them on. I walked in my stocking feet to the commissary department, secured a pair of new shoes, and I have the other shoes yet."

"The affair troubled me for a long time. I had no opportunity for making satisfactory inquiry in regard to the man who bore my name, but in due time I did learn that there was no family relationship whatever. He had come to this country from England, and had been in the country only a few months when the war broke out. He enlisted through a spirit of adventure, and I was the means of giving his relatives definite information as to his fate. The only evidence I had bearing on points in which they were interested was a pair of old army shoes."

—Inter-Ocean.

Getting Pine Logs to Market.

The California Architect and Builder gives the following graphic account of the mode adopted in Nevada for getting logs to market. A chute is laid from the river's brink up the steep mountain to the railroad, and while we are telling it, the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping, down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of his roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them—fire struck by their friction with the chute logs. They descend the 1,700 feet of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop 700 feet perpendicularly.

They strike the deep water with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have a greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. The average velocity is over 100 feet a second throughout the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully 200 feet per second. A sugar pine log sometimes weighs ten tons! What a misall! The water is dashed into the air like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery spray is hurled to the height of 100 feet. It forms the grandest fountain ever beheld. The waters foam, and seethe, and dash against the shore.

One log having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monster. The mouth of the chute is, perhaps, fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance; then a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket falls into the water, a long distance from the log it struck.

Smelling an Earthquake.

"We were anchored in the harbor of Manila," said a brozzed and weather-beaten sailor, as he stretched his legs under the table and looked meditatively at a glass of beer which had just been placed before him. "It was in the ship Alert, as I shipped into fur the voyage, and our old man's name was Cole. The old man was the best I ever see at scenting a blow. Why bless ye, that nose of his were better than any barometer that ever was made. Many a time I've seen him walking up and down in the poop with the sky as blue and the wind as fair as anything. Suddenly he'd stop, cock up his nose, and give a sort of snuff like. Then he'd snuff all round the compass and sing out for to shorten sail and get ready for a blow. And the blow came, too. The old man used to say that he sometimes lied, but he never made a mistake."

"Well as I was saying, we was anchored in the harbor of Manila. It was the most beautiful day you ever see. Not enough wind to ripple the water, and not a cloud in the sky. The old man was ashore. Bimeby he came aboard. As he stepped over the side he stopped and gave a great snuff. Then he snuffed harder and harder all round the compass. Then he looked scared like and rushed below to look at his barometer. He brought the barometer up on deck and placed it where

he could keep his eye on it, and began to get the ship ready for a typhoon, for that was what he thought were a coming. The barometer didn't go down a bit, but that didn't fool the old man. He sent down the sky-sail and royal yards, bent on pur-ventor backstays, put double gaskets on all the sails 'cepting the fore and main tawp's, and did everything he could think of to get the ship in condition for a typhoon. Overhauled the sheets, hal-yards, buntlines, clewline, and braces of the fore and main tawp's, and fixed the gaskets so as we could get um aft in about two shakes of a lamb's tail, for you see we wanted to be able to get sail on her quick to keep her off shore if so be she should drag her anchors. We put out both anchors and all the chain we had, and it was a powerful lot I can tell you."

"Well, that night there want any sign of a blow—just as calm and pleasant as it had been, and there was the old

on it, and began to
a typhoon, for that
was a comin'. The
own a bit, but that
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double gaskets on
the fore and main
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the chain we had,
I lot I can tell you,
there want any sign
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was the old man a-
wn the dock purty
in at that barometer,
an inch. The next
er did go down a lit-
an looked actually
d rather be in the
r than be caught
ellin' bad weather.
day, while we were
ome a dull, rumblin'
egan to tremble all
had struck a rock,
go up, up, and we
e to see a great
into the harbor, and
brick and trees was
a shape. We was all
but fortunately we
in that we rode the
the midst of the con-
mal clinging for
ail, and heard him
y, by thunder; I
hookon."—New York
th Snakes.
Y, about two weeks
a young man, W. P.
yours named Westfall,
ter with a lot of rat-
snakes at Rose's
snakes west of this vil-
a wild and romantic
a bluestone country,
quarries in blast-
ross large quantities
we ensconced them
one ledge to escape
winter months.
spring, and after
sun for a few days
for food and water,
which is a thick ledge
of rock known to
man as the snake den.
d this place in view
d. Providing them
several large rattles-
selves, and quickly
t, however, before
collar rattling noise
well known. This
nging out countless
and before the young
they were surround-
hissing, rattling lot
them shudder with
they had on good
were not in as stout
do harm as their
season. The num-
creasing to such an
men in their terror
st have encountered
the rattlesnake and
Finally it was no-
were fighting among
spection it was seen
were attacking the
a, both being warm-
by the beating their
young men. At-
and rattles mingle
the long, cold win-
approach of spring
a deadly combat,
akes are sometimes
rulers on other occa-
which followed the
object of especial
red by the reptiles,
ves about his body
an extent that he
atural size. After a
minutes the men
own way, and over
and carried away a
They were sold to
ho, who extracts the
to persons afflicted
ralsgia, sprains, and
believe as \$5 per ounce
in the wounds
the rattles of many
aving as high as fif-
the snakes ranged in
to six feet, one
perfect specimen,
six feet. Had it
at between the rival
on might have been

The Highlander did not understand and
motioned him back. Just then Gen.
Roberts came out, and keeping a wary
eye on his visitor, asked him what he
wanted. The visitor, in barbarous argon,
made the general understand that he de-
sired a private interview.
Thoughts of assassination flashed
through the Englishman's mind, but, be-
ing armed with a revolver of tried ex-
cellence, he concluded he could hold his own
in any case, and asked the man to come
into the guard tent near at hand. When
they were alone the fakir said: "Don't
you know me?" It was Lumsden, whose
disguise, dirt, wig and all, had been so
perfect as to be even unsuspected. The
information he obtained enabled Can-
dhar to be captured and rendered the cam-
paign a successful one. For this service
General Lumsden was in July, 1881, com-
missioned a major general of the Bengal
staff and given a large grant of money,
amounting to about \$100,000.
Humboldt on Top of Popocatepetl.
The old gentleman used to be horribly
amused when he could not have all the
talking to himself. Remember that once
there was somebody at the King's who
took up the conversation, and quite nat-
urally—for he could talk in an agreeable
manner about things that interested every
one present. Humboldt was beside him-
self. Growing, he filled his plate with a
pile of goose-liver pie, fat eels, lobster
tails, and other indigestible substances
—a real mountain! It was quite astound-
ing what the old man could put away.
When he could positively eat no more he
could no longer keep quiet, and so made
an attempt to get the conversation into
his own hands. "Upon the peak of
Popocatepetl," he began—but it was no
use, the narrator would not be cut short
in his story. "Upon the peak of Popo-
catepetl, 7,000 yards above" * * * he
resumed, after coughing and raking up
his throat to attract attention, and again
he failed to get his car in, and the na-
tural calmly went on: "Upon the peak
of Popocatepetl, 7,000 yards above the
level of the Pacific Ocean." * * * he
exclaimed in a loud, agitated voice, shaken
by grief and indignation, but all to no
purpose, the other man talked away as
steadily as before, and the company listen-
ed to him and to him only. Such a thing
had never been heard of. Humboldt sat
down in a fury and plunged into pro-
found meditations upon the ingratitude
of courtiers.—*Morris Busch, in Our
Chancellor.*
Indian Heat.
The excessive dryness of the air, some-
times the humidity being as low as eight
deg. out of a possible 100 deg., makes it
feel like the blast of a furnace; it heats
any ironwork, in the shade, till you can
hardly bear your hand on it, and it heats
the bath towels till they make me gasp as
I dry my face! Everything possible is
done to keep our house cool. It is almost
hermetically closed and only thrown open
during the coolest hours of the night.
But though in this way we kept it down
to 92 deg. in the day, we cannot get it
cooler even at night; and that is what
makes it so wearing, that you never get
any respite from the heat. The deaths
from heat apoplexy have been many; but
that is the case every year. At the great
railway stations they have coffins in readi-
ness for the dead bodies which are sure
to be found daily in the trains, dead not
from the sun heat but from sheer air
heat. My head often feels as if it were
being fried, and all night long I keep it
and my pillow well sopped with cold
water. We are having a pan-kah rigged
up out of doors, and mean to dine and sit
out of doors at night, as the temperature
is always some degrees lower then in the
open air than in the house. You, think-
ing of a hot English summer night, will
think how delightfully cool and pleasant
it must be; but I can assure you it is only
mitigated misery; the thermometer stands
at 100 deg.—*Diary of a Civilian's Wife in
India.*
Cripples in Congress.
How well I remember what may be called
the "total cripples" in Congress during
the past twenty years! All told, there
were four. First who gave way was
grand old Thaddeus Stevens. He was al-
ways lame from an ill-formed foot. I
have heard he did not walk at all until he
was six years old. He always walked
with great difficulty, never could walk
far, and during the last few years of his
life (he died at seventy-six) he could not
walk at all. Every day he was taken
from his home near the capitol by two
strong colored men in an easy chair,
which they hoisted on their shoulders, and
thus the great commoner was borne
through the streets. Crowds used to gather
to see him pass, and reverently lift
their hats. He was put down in his place
in the House, when the session was over
was taken back to his house and put to
bed. Mr. Stevens often laughingly spoke
of the two colored carriers as his pal-
bearers.
Another helpless cripple was Darwin A.
Finney, a member for one term from
Meadeville, Pa. He propelled himself
about in a wheel-chair, but his trunk and
lower limbs were helpless from paraly-
sis, and he had to be helped in and out
of the House of Representatives. He died
abroad. I believe at about the same time
as Mr. Stevens died.
Oliver P. Morton, as I think, one of the
biggest men ever in Congress, was an-
other helpless paralytic. He was never
out of pain, and although a young man
(he died at the age of fifty-four), he was
the most dependent of mortals in his lat-
ter days. He, too, had to be carried into
and out of the Senate chamber in a chair.
He was a poor man and could ill-afford
the low coupe he was obliged to own.
The other helpless statesman of the four
I alluded to was Alexander H. Stephens.
He was truly a phenomenon. Built of
nothing but skin and bones, he never
weighed while in Congress more than from
eighty to one hundred pounds. Such a
little bit of a thin face and such skeleton
hands you never saw. Yet how bright
were his eyes, and what exhibitions of
energy! His voice was one of the
strongest and clearest I ever heard, and
when he spoke, my masters, wheeling his


chair backward and forward in the space
in front of the speaker's, he was listened
to by the whole House. He had to be
taken home in his chair, too. He had for
a body-servant a young negro six feet
four in height, and admirably proportioned.
Mr. Stephens used to say, chuckling
quietly the while, that he did not know
what he would do when "Sam" died.
All four of these men are now dead.
Three of them certainly were great, and
it seems to me that the places of Thad-
deus Stevens and Gen. Morton never can be
filled.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*
Webster and his Head.
Webster used to drive in his gig from
Boston, and sometimes from Hingham,
over the road to Marshall. On such
occasions troops of children would come
flocking out and follow after him, so
great a fascination did he have for them.
And I have seen somewhere how a little
child, on entering the room where Web-
ster was seated, and looking up into his
great soft eyes, ran instinctively into his
arms, as if yearning to get as near as
possible to his great tender heart. As an
infant he is described as a crying baby
who worried his parents considerably.
He grew up to boyhood pale, weak and
sickly; as he himself told me, he was the
slimmest in the family. And yet by do-
ing a boy's work on his father's farm, by
indulging a propensity for outdoor
sports, by leading a temperate and frugal
life, he succeeded in building up a robust
constitution. It was an iron frame, large
and stately, with a great mountain of a
head upon it.
When Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculp-
tor, saw his head in Powers' studio in
Rome, he exclaimed:
"Ah! a design for Jupiter, I see."
He would not believe that it was a liv-
ing American. Since Socrates there has
seldom been a head so massive huge.
The coal heavers and porters of London
looked on him as one of the great forces
of the globe. They recognized in him a
native giant. Carlyle called him "a mag-
nificent specimen, whom, as a logic fencer
or parliamentary Hercules, one would in-
cline to back at sight against all the
world." And Sydney Smith said he was
"a living lie," because no man on earth
could be as great as he looked.—*The
Century.*
Disadvantage of Being a Titan.
Mr. B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington")
relates the following in one of his Boston
letters to the Hartford Post: "Among the
mass of commodities cut down to meet
popular necessity I saw it stated that a
well known tailor was preparing to make
a like sacrifice with regard to his goods.
The announcement amused me, as it re-
called an incident of my early experience
in connection with this very tailor. It was
advertised that a suit of clothes, nicest
fabric, could be had of Buckram, Twist &
Co. for \$38. Here was a grand chance
for one of limited means who needed
some good clothes, and I followed the ad-
vertisement, in the capacity of patron, to
very spacious quarters. I was cordially
received by the gentlemanly Buckram,
shown the best goods in the store, duly
measured and booked for the suit by the
next Saturday. Upon going to receive
my finery I was told that the maker had
disappointed them, and asked delay until
the following Saturday, which I granted.
The next Saturday I deemed there could
be no failure, and went expectantly to
get my clothes. Buckram was confused,
but told me a new story of difficulties
he had been called to encounter, and
again begged my indulgence. I figuratively
patted him on the back with a soothing
intimation that he needn't cry about it,
and let it go for another week. This time
I called and was simply told that the
goods were not done. 'Well, said I, 'do you
think they ever will be?' He frankly
told me 'No.' 'Do you not intend to do
as you advertise, and make a suit for \$38.'
'Not for a mastodon,' was his lofty reply,
and I turned away sorrowing, for I weigh
ed 185. And he is to-day suiting the
times."

Hot Bread.
Physicians often recommend for sick
people oat meal or graham pudding, made
by stirring the meal into water and boiling
a few minutes, as one of the first things to
be eaten when the stomach will not bear
hearty food. Why is the meal thus pre-
pared any more easily digested than new
bread or hot muffins, which are consider-
ed unhealthy? Is not the same chemical
change necessary? In the one as the other,
which can only take place by standing for
several hours after cooking?
The two cases are by no means similar.
The oat-meal or graham flour is made di-
gestible by boiling, the starch granules
being ruptured so that their contents are
more easily acted upon by the digestive
fluids. In the making and baking of
bread the same change is accomplished.
The difference between hot new bread
and that which is older is essentially the
same as between "heavy" and "light"
bread. It is the "lightness" or porosity
which gives to bread its ready digestibil-
ity. When new, it is softer, for the steam
of water it contains; and this makes it dif-
ficult of mastication and liable to form a
close and cloggy mass, which, on passing
into the stomach, is less easily penetrated
and acted upon by the gastric juice. By
cooling and drying it becomes firmer and
more friable, so that it is more thorough-
ly mixed with the saliva in the mouth,
and goes into the stomach in better condi-
tion for the process to which it is to be
subjected there.
If the bread is hot enough to melt the
butter eaten with it, this makes the mat-
ter still worse. The melted grease fills up
the pores of the bread, and interferes with
the saliva and gastric juice. The fatty
matters in pastry are objectionable for
the same reason, and also on account of
the chemical changes they undergo in the
oven.
Bread becomes more digestible by toast-
ing, chiefly because it is made drier and
firmer—that is, if toasting is properly
done. The slice should be rendered crisp
throughout its entire thickness. If it be
merely scorched on the surface, as often
happens, the interior is merely softened
and made like new bread, and consequently
less digestible.

Darkening Oak.
To render new oak wainscoting and oak
furniture dark, and give it an antique ap-
pearance, we have it from good authority
that ammonia is the cleanest, best and
cheapest material that can be used. The
liquid stains commonly used are apt to
raise the grain of the wood, make it rough,
and it is with difficulty evenly applied,
whereas in ammonia it is simply the fumes
that color the wood, and do it so com-
pletely that it is difficult to tell whether
wood is new or old.
A correspondent in the *English Me-
chanic* gives the following process of
treatment, which he considers the best,
after trying the various other processes
used by builders and cabinetmakers to
darken woods: "Oak is fumigated by liquid
ammonia, strength 880 deg., which may
be bought at any wholesale chemist's at
5s. a gallon. The wood should be placed
in a dark and airtight room (in a big pack-
ing-case if you like), and half a pint or
so of ammonia poured on a soup-plate,
and placed on the ground in the centre of
the compartment. This done, shut the
entrance, and secure any cracks, if any,
by pasted slips of paper. Remember that
the ammonia does not touch the oak, but
the gas that comes from it acts in a won-
derful manner upon the tannic acid in the
wood, and browns it so deeply that a
shaving or two may actually be taken off
without removing the color. The depth of
shade will entirely depend upon the time
the wood is exposed. Try an odd bit first
experimentally, and then use your own
judgment."
Burdette in Kansas.
Extracts from the captain's log book
and the diary of a reformed lecturer: This
is the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf
railroad. There is only one road here that
can call the turn on it for initials. That
is the Kansas City, Saint Joseph &
Council Bluffs. When you see those in-
itials on a freight car, you feel as though
you were in the presence of The Chief
Tough Cuss and High Muckey Muck of
the Sword Swallowers of Jericho and
Daughters of Jezebel.
We cross the state line near Arcadia,
Mo. "I think," remarked the precise
lady with her own hair and the teeth of
art, "that we are now in 'Missourah.'"
And you would have been happy for a
week to see how satisfied she was with the
general average she made.
Ever the prairie, billowy, unrippled,
sweeping away in graceful undulations,
stretching to the horizon in sweep
as level as a lake, far reaching, vast, limit-
less, free as the winds that sweep over
them—no mountain can be grander than
the prairies.
The forests of Kansas do not impress
the beholder as do these magnificent
plains. There is nothing vast, nothing
awe inspiring about a Kansas tree. It
does its best, but it runs so much to warps
and knots and corns and cramps and bun-
ions and warts and excrescences and
crooks and twists and hunches that it can't
get very high. It wastes its energies in
crookedness. But maybe it catches that
from the Indian agents. Anyhow, a dan-
gerous board ought to be put up near a Kan-
sas forest, lest some careless man might
step on it in the dark.
Coming down the long sweep
of the prairie is the sturdy set-
tler. There is no snow, but he
drives a sleigh. The sleigh weighs some
what less than a ton, and is drawn by an
only ox, and he an orphan. I judge that
he is an orphan from the tender, reproach-
ful expression that films in his dim and
glazing eye every time the sturdy settler
fetches him a whack with the piece of a
rail he uses for a "gad." If the rail
doesn't break, and the ox doesn't die, the
sturdy settler will get there. In fact, I
think he is nearly there now.
This is a great big country. It makes
you tired to try to see the nearest edge of
it. The longer you look the further away
it seems, and the further into this country
you go the wider it grows. Bless your
soul! there's room out here for the man
who wants the earth. He could come out
here and have it, and then there would be
plenty left for the rest of us.—*R. J. Bur-
dette in Brooklyn Eagle.*
VARIETIES.
THE young doctor who established his repu-
tation by coolly setting the broken leg of a
goose, and collecting the money for the job,
when "April-fooled" by a call to see a pa-
tient, could give practical jokes some points
as to the cost of their kind of fun. So could
this man:
A dentist, whose skill at teeth-pulling is only
equalled by his quickness at repartee, was re-
cently waited upon by a wag carrying an old
garden rake.
"Doctor, I want you to pull a couple of
teeth for me," said he.
"Very well, take a seat in that chair, and
show me the teeth."
"Well, doctor, I want you to pull two
broken teeth out of this rake," said the wag.
For a moment the doctor was nonplussed,
but recovering himself, he soberly pulled the
teeth from the rake, and then demanded a
heavy fee, which the wag paid still more so-
berly.
FAIR DIPLOMA FOR BREAKFAST.—The
beneficial influence of the modern cooking
academy will penetrate the interior of our
best households, in spite of all endeavors
to return to the good old-fashioned cooking
of our mothers.
"That looks very nice, indeed," remarked
Mr. Fitzjoy to his better half, as he uncovered
the breakfast dish. "What is it?"
"That is the new cook's specialty. Tripe
smothered in crumbs of bread."
"Well, I should say so," as he made an un-
successful attempt to cut it. "It's mighty
tough."
"I don't see. The cook has a diploma. She
ought to be a good one."
"Oh, that settles it. She's fried the
diplo-ma."
TEACHER (to first pupil), "What case is the
noun?"
Pupil—"Nominative Independent."
Teacher—"Correct. Next boy may take
next noun. Give its case."
Second Pupil (falteringly)—"Nominative."
Teacher—"That's right, but what more?"
Pupil (hesitatingly)—"Independent!"
Teacher (severely)—"I should hope a boy
would know his lesson better than to say 'in-
dependent' just because the boy next to him

happened to have that sort of a noun. What
should you say instead of 'independent'?"
Pupil, (triumphantly, after a moment's
thought)—"Mugwump!"
S. S. Cox, in writing on Congressional
read, omitted several of the best things which
have been said since he has been a representa-
tive, his modestly preventing his repeating his
own bon-mots. One of these was where the
headers-off, when the roll was called, were
Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and Archer,
of Maryland. The years and days were called
on a railroad grab bill, and Archer, in his in-
dignant haste to vote, first responded to the
name of Ames and then to his own. This
duplicate "No" was greeted with a shout of
laughter, and as it subsided Cox sprang to his
feet, struck a stage attitude, and exclaimed in
a mournful tone: "Inassate Archer, would
not one suffice!"
Mrs. SNOWBERRY, whose husband made a
great deal of money very suddenly by a rise
in oil, puts on a great deal of style. At a re-
cent banquet at her home on Fifth Avenue,
New York, she hired Herr Benckesberger, a
celebrated violinist, for the evening. His first
piece was the "Swedish Wedding March,"
which is very slow.
After listening for a few moments, old Snob-
berry became very indignant, and said in a very
audible tone of voice:
"Them musicians are just like all other loaf-
ers. When they are paid by the job, you bet
they take their time to it."
A Scotch farmer once took his wife to see
the wonders of the microscope. The various
curiosities seemed to please the woman very
well, till the animalcule professed to be shown
a drop of water were shown off. These
seemed to please her so much that she asked
the others. She sat patiently, however, till
the water tigers, magnified to the size of
twelve feet, appeared on the sheet, fighting
with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose in
great trepidation and cried: "Come away,
John!" "Sit still, woman, and see the show,"
said John. "See the show, man! What wud
come o' us, if the awfu' like things should
break out o' the water?"
He looked like a dude, and apparently had
not enough strength to turn a fly; but he got
into a dispute with a street car magnate, the
magnate became abusive, and the angry patron
of the company suddenly shot out his right
hand and landed the magnate on his back.
Too much amazed to get angry, the official
picked himself up and humbly asked:
"How under the canopy did you get such
strength in your arms?"
"Hanging for 30 years on your street car
straps," was the chilling reply.
No charge for the moral.
"It all comes o' bein' poor," said an old
lady, trembling with indignation, to her sick
husband. "I just stepped in a minute at the
Rich's to tell 'em as how you wasn't gettin'
any better, an' Mrs. Rich said she was sorry,
and wanted me to bring you a bottle of wine."
"Did you bring it," asked the sick man
eagerly.
"No, I heard her say it had been layin'
down in the cellar ever since 1835, an' when
she offered it to me, I just walked off without
sayin' a word."
A FASHIONABLE youth of Hartwell, Ga.,
who is of a very economical turn, says a local
paper, has a habit, when he sends a note to
his girl, of adding this postscript: "Give
negro boy a biscuit for carrying this note."
Recently the young lady promptly sent the
young man quite a number of biscuits, inform-
ing him that he could keep the rest for his
girls, and when the ration was exhausted
to draw on her for more. A cold wave now
blows between that young lady and her C. O.
D. young man.
A YOUNG Yorkville physician, who has just
established himself and has very little prac-
tice, is noted for his braggadochio. One of the
older physicians meeting him on the street,
recently, asked him how he was coming on.
"I've got more than I can attend to," was the
boastful reply. "I don't get out of my bed
five times last night." "Why don't you buy
some insect powder?" asked the old doctor.
"I'm dreadfully tired all the time, doctor;
what do you recommend?"
"As your disease appears to be constitu-
tional, perhaps a little iron will suit your
case."
"How shall I take it, doctor?"
"Well, as your circulation needs to be im-
proved, the flat-iron form would doubtless be
the best."
Chaff.
The best way to keep fish fresh—Don't catch
'em.
When a Mormon goes to the club do all his
wives sit up for him!
The best fire escape is when your wife gets up
in the morning and makes it.
Size ain't anything. A watch ticking can be
heard farther than a bad ticking.
No shoemaker was ever able to measure the
"footprints on the sands of time."
Menny people are like an egg; too puill of
themselves to hold anything else.
A cigar may be the best in the world, but
sooner or later it meets its match.
All a woman asks is to be loved." And
she can't ask that except during "leap year."
Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it
every day, and at last we cannot break it.—
Horace Mann.
"No, sir," said the practical man, "no bric-
a-brac on the mantle for me! It's a nuisance.
Where's a man to put his feet?"
It is said of a noted politician, that early in
his life he tried to get on in male life to get
honor, and later to get honest.
If you want to be miserable, think about
yourself; and if you want to make your friends
miserable, talk about yourself.
"When a man lies the devil laughs," is a
maxim which I must say, mum, I like my rib-
ber in the heaving."
Curiosity is the germ of almost all enter-
prises; men dig for woodchucks more for
curiosity than they do for woodchucks.
Mrs. Macdougall says that if a baker's wife
were to get a "judicious separator" from him
she could compel him to allow her "alum
money."
Applicant for cook's place—"I've always
been in families where four servants is kep',
mum, which I must say, mum, I like my rib-
ber in the heaving."
It is said that Japanese women have never
seen and do not know the use of pins. What
pleasure and confidence one must feel in hug-
ging a Japanese woman.
Mamma—"Yes, my child, we shall know
each other in Heaven." Edith—"But, mam-
ma, we can make believe we're out when some
of them call, can't we?"
Unavoidably Detained—"What makes you
so late at school to-morrow, Bobby?" asked
the teacher. "Buckwheat cakes and sausage
gravy," replied Bobby with difficulty.
"Oh, ma, I have heard such a splendid
minister. He stamped, and pounded, and got
red and shook his fat fat folks, and there
wasn't anybody dared go up and fight him."
Bear and Lion.—Ultimatum No. 1—"Go
back this moment, or I'll fight." Ultimatum
No. 2—"Stop where you are. This instant."
Ultimatum No. 3—"Take all you want, and
God bless you."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston Lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Profuse Salts, Rheum, and Pustules, and all the various eruptions of the skin, are cleansed by CUTICURA. CUTICURA, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and purifies the system, and removes the cause.

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Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the FORTEN DUNN and CUTICURA CO., Boston, by mail, or by express, for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

A T session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court in the City of Detroit, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Present: Hon. J. S. PIERCE, Circuit Judge.

Emma L. McLean, Complainant, vs. Harold McLean, Defendant. In this cause it appearing by affidavit herein filed that said Emma L. McLean is not a resident of the State of Michigan, and is a resident of the State of California. On motion of Atkinson & Atkinson, attorneys for said complainant, it is ordered that the defendant Harold McLean appear in this cause and answer said complaint filed therein on or before the 29th day of May, 1885.

JOHN J. SPEDD, m19-7
Circuit Judge.

A T session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court in the City of Detroit, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Present: Hon. J. S. PIERCE, Circuit Judge.

James J. Atkinson vs. Mary L. Battersby, Lawrence K. Atkinson, Complainants, vs. Harold McLean, Defendant. In this cause it appearing by affidavit herein filed that said Emma L. McLean is not a resident of the State of Michigan, and is a resident of the State of California. On motion of Atkinson & Atkinson, attorneys for said complainant, it is ordered that the defendant Harold McLean appear in this cause and answer said complaint filed therein on or before the 29th day of May, 1885.

JOHN J. SPEDD, m19-7
Circuit Judge.

In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to the court from the affidavits of said Emma L. McLean, that the defendant, Mary L. Battersby, Bridget Kilroy, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Denison, John Denison, Edward Denison and Kate Denison are not residents of the State of Michigan, but reside in Ontario, one of the British provinces of North America. In this cause it is ordered that said complainants, Mary L. Battersby, Bridget Kilroy, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Denison, John Denison, Edward Denison and Kate Denison, appear in this cause and answer the complaint filed therein on or before the 29th day of May, 1885.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, m19-7
Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit.

ON the fifth day of October, 1887, Mary Ann Denison executed and delivered to Charles B. Hubbard a mortgage (duly stamped and sealed) on certain pieces of real estate in the City of Detroit, Michigan, known and described as the east half of lot number one, in the eighth subdivision of the Riopelle farm (so called) according to the plat thereof as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the City of Detroit, said lot being on the south side of West street between Riopelle and Orleans streets. Said mortgage was recorded on the 14th day of October, 1887, in liber 67 of mortgages on page 138 in the office of the Register of Deeds in the City of Detroit. It was assigned to George Mciver November 27, 1887. Mciver assigned it to John W. Thompson June 27, 1888. Thompson assigned it to the undersigned James J. Atkinson and Dwight C. Rexford on December 27, 1888. The said mortgage was made in the payment of interest due April 24, 1888, and in previous payments, and we claim that there is now due on said mortgage the principal one hundred dollars and thirteen dollars interest; notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell said mortgage on the 1st day of sale of said mortgage we shall on the seventh day of August, 1889, at one o'clock, P. M., sell said mortgage to the highest bidder at public auction on the premises, to-wit: the City Hall in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County.

DWIGHT C. REXFORD, m19-7
Attorney for Mortgagees of Mortgage.

Dated Detroit, May 6th, 1889.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Superior Court of Detroit, in and for the County of Wayne, in Chancery. Fannie A. Fuller vs. Henry S. Fuller. At a session of said court held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1889. Present: Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Circuit Judge. Upon proof by affidavit that Robert Gray, defendant in the above entitled cause, is not a resident of the State of Michigan, and is a resident of the State of New York, and on motion of William Look Solicitor for Complainant it is ordered that said defendant do appear and answer the said complaint within twenty days of the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed and the said order be published within twenty days from the date of this order, in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed in the County of Wayne, and published there once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication to be made not necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1889.

A true copy: attest: Judge of said court, W. E. BAUBIE, Deputy Register.

WILLIAM LOOK, Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery. Fannie A. Fuller vs. Henry S. Fuller. At a session of said court held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1889. Present: Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Circuit Judge. Upon proof by affidavit that Robert Gray, defendant in the above entitled cause, is not a resident of the State of Michigan, and is a resident of the State of New York, and on motion of William Look Solicitor for Complainant it is ordered that said defendant do appear and answer the said complaint within twenty days of the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed and the said order be published within twenty days from the date of this order, in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed in the County of Wayne, and published there once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication to be made not necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1889.

A true copy: attest: Judge of said court, W. E. BAUBIE, Deputy Register.

WILLIAM LOOK, Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Edward P. Earl, deceased. We the undersigned, Charles A. Stockwell, of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Samuel Post, 32 State Avenue, Detroit, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1889, and on Saturday the 26th day of September, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock, A. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the date of said meeting of the 25th day of July, A. D. 1889, we will allow for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated April 10th, 1889.

SAMUEL POST, EDWARD WARREN, Commissioners.

A T session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court in the City of Detroit, on the sixth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Present: Hon. J. S. PIERCE, Circuit Judge.

Mary A. Stockwell vs. George A. Stockwell. In this cause it appearing by affidavit now on file in this cause, that the defendant, George A. Stockwell, is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but is a resident of the State of Louisiana. On motion of Atkinson & Atkinson, attorneys for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant, George A. Stockwell, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause and answer the complaint filed therein on or before September 7th, 1885.

WILLIAM JENNISON, m19-7
Solicitor for Complainant.

APRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of more money right away than you can get in any other way. All of either sex, succeed from first prize. The broad road to fortune opens before the weak, the timid, the poor, the needy, the unfortunate. Address: Tarr & Co., Augusta, Maine. m19-7

(Continued from first page.)

young farms in the town of Oceola and has so well worked his little farm of 104 acres that he has been able to build the only brick house in town. It is well finished and a credit to his industry and good judgment. The value of tilling is appreciated by him for he has done much of it and intends to plant more hard dollars the same way (in the ground) the coming year. The only pure bred stock on the farm are some Poland Chinas that came from the herd of the Barnes Brothers of Byron. His 90 sheep and cattle are grades.

R. S. Wilcox is the owner of 270 acres of land, with good stylish framehouse and substantial barns upon it; has a flock of 300 grade sheep and has accomplished the ownership of all in fee simple by a course of industry and integrity. The horses and grade cattle are the equal of any near him.

It may be recalled by some of the readers of my rambling notes that I was at Mr. Ben F. Batchelor's last June and gave short description of his little herd of Young Marys and referred to his system of in-breeding slightly. Without much repetition we will now give a more lengthy description of them, and their home. The farm is located in Oceola, and is distant from Howell, the county seat, seven-and-a-half miles, was first settled upon by Edwin Batchelor in 1837, and then comprised 160 acres of dry land soil, such as is found on timbered openings. It has been added to by its present owner to the amount of 160 acres additional.

The buildings, including four barns and other out-buildings, are of good size and well painted, two of them being basement ones. The home residence is an unassuming cottage, and of unostentatious hospitality. It is approached through a handsome tree-lined avenue. The lawn in front is planted with evergreens, and tastefully arranged. The Shorthorn herd now comprises 10 head of breeding stock, nearly all of which are Young Marys. The Phyllis heifer Beauty Noble 6th is red in color, three years old, was got by 5th Duke of Acklam 41784 (bred by A. Remick), out of Beauty Noble 5th by Cassa's Duke of Richmond 25863, running to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax. The Duke of Acklam won the sweepstakes at St. Louis Fair in 1883, and is a Rose of Sharon; he was got by 4th Duke of Geneva (30955). Her produce is a fine young bull calves Feb. 11th, 1884, and got by Young Mary Duke. She was purchased in 1883 at the public sale of the late L. Palmer, of Sturgeon, Mo., at Dexter Park. At the same time the Young Mary heifer Mary Acklam was purchased. She was calved Feb. 1883 and got by 5th Duke of Acklam out of Lady Alma 2nd by Star Duke of Oakland 31193, and was in calf to Young Mary Duke. The red Geneva Rose is eight years old, was bred by John N. Bean, of Winchester, Ky., was got by Duke Geneva 22631, out of Forest Rose by Forest Napier 11973, running to imp. Young Mary by Fairfax. Of her produce we find in herd the fine year old Young Mary Rose, got by Young Prince 34156 (a Young Mary bull), and the four year old bull Young Mary Duke 42327, now at the head of the herd. He is a handsome deep red in color, is low set and compact, clean, bright eye, clean well up throat, and enormous chest denoting plenty of lung power, is a good handler and grand stock getter. By many he might perhaps be liked better if he had more length, and we ourselves think that in this respect he might be improved. As Mr. Batchelor has a laudable ambition to get to the front, and in the near future intends to show at the State Fair a herd of his own breeding, (not one showing the depth of his pocket-book), and one that will demonstrate his system of in-breeding, we will add that his paper read before the Breeders' Association at Lansing, which has been published already in the FARMER, will give our readers an idea of the system he is pursuing. To show it further we give a full pedigree of this bull. As already written, he is a Young Mary, he was bred by Mr. Batchelor, got by Waterloo Duke 54072, out of Geneva Rose by Duke Geneva 22631. Waterloo Duke was owned by Wm. & Alex. McPherson of Howell, and stood at the head of the older females in their herd, is a pure Bays, got by 4th Duke of Clarence (35397), out of imp. Oxford's Waterloo 5th by Duke of Athlantine (21593). He is still further tracing the pedigree we find in it such sires as Duke Geneva by 4th Duke Geneva 7631, out of Ophelia 4th by Joe Johnson 10294; Ophelia 3d by Airdrie 2478; Ophelia 1st by John O'Gaunt (11621), etc. Forest Napier was sired by imp. General Napier 1959 (bred by Mr. Tor, England) and out of imp. Forest Queen by Prince Christian 4129, of the Aylesbury Herd. Gem was by exported 3d Duke of Airdrie (19600) out of imp. Gem by Broker 709. Balie, a Desdemona bull by imp. Yorkshire Maynard, out of Ruth by Rubber 2355. Princeton by imp. Duke of Airdrie (19730), dam, R. A. Alexander's Princess 4th by Revolution 1125. It is also well known that imp. Young Mary has gained a distinction to Shorthorns that trace to her, and originated a family whose fame and worth are almost world wide. The in-bred ones will now be noticed: The red heifer Young Mary Lass was calved April, 1883, was got by Young Mary Duke out of Young Mary Rose by Young Mary Prince, weighs 1,850 lbs., is a little under size, symmetrical in form, has small head, straight lines, good loin and back, a handsome face, small waxy horns, and is a beauty. In March, 1883, Young Mary Rose gave the red and white bull Grand Imperial, which was considered by all who saw him to be a model animal, and was sold to Hillman Hesser & Co., of Greenville, Mich. In March, 1884, Young Mary Rose again produced a calf by the Young Mary Duke 42327, this time a heifer. In January, 1884, Geneva Rose gave a red bull got by Young Mary Duke 42327. As this fine animal and four of his in-bred stock are led out for inspection we think that so far Mr. Batchelor's judgment in coupling cannot be found fault with, and we shall try to keep watch of their growth and improvement and his further efforts in this line of breeding.

The foundation of the small party of Merion on this farm was made in the fall of 1883 by a purchase of 18 ewes and

one lamb from A. Angel of Ingham Co., that were bred by F. & L. E. Moore, E. J. & E. W. Hardy, and himself. His young stock ram Mogul, labeled B. F. Batchelor 103, was sired by E. & C. E. Kellogg 57, dam a Rich and Hammond ewe labeled F. & L. E. Moore 277 and sired by A. J. Towner's Fortune 277. He is a very promising ram, and some of the best sheep-breeders must see much more in him for they have brought some of their choicest ewes to be coupled to him.

J. D. Botsford has a splendid farm house, fine barns, and owns 579 acres of good land. Has formerly kept 600 sheep, now has over 500 with 61 of them registered, all bred by J. E. Smith and E. & C. E. Kellogg. His two stock rams are Kellogg 75 and 69. His young son John, a lad of 15 years, gives promise of being a good sheep man. There are several head of thoroughbred Shorthorns in herd and some high grades. His young bull was got by Young Mary Duke 42327. His four year old cow was got by Pasca out of a mare of Morgan blood.

Thomas Walker has taken and read the FARMER so long that he cannot remember the time when it was not a welcome visitor. From a small beginning in his first start in life he has acquired a handsome property, has a farm of 240 acres that produces largely, while his commodious and well built barns and sheds for his hay, grain, 250 sheep and cattle, present in the distance the appearance of a little village.

A. M. Hetcher owns 200 acres of land, more undulating, with good buildings and fences, keeps nine horses, 140 sheep and 30 head of grade cattle. As he has made the breeding of Poland-Chinas somewhat of a specialty for four years, we find some well bred stock; his boar Superior was bred by L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron, was sired by his U. S. A. 4399, out of Little Gem 5964. The Lady Marion was bred by L. K. Beach, was got by Curly 2301 out of Pride of Lake View by General Grant 1575. The whole breeding stock is well up to the standard, and all recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record, while the piggery is large and convenient.

James Taft started on his present 150 acre farm some thirty-five years ago, is one of the enterprising farmers in the town, has good substantial farm buildings, and has recently erected a well arranged piggery, corn house, shearing and wool room all combined, the work on which was done by his son. The grade cattle and driving horses are good, the flock of 100 sheep averaged a 7lb. clip this year, and is headed by a stock ram bred by E. A. Hubbell, of Hartland.

As we approach and get a view of the elegant residence occupied by Noah Taft we are tempted to stop and look at it and visit with its owner, who briefly and modestly tells us of the productiveness of his 190 acre farm, of its being the old homestead, of the log house which was his boyhood's home, of the 43 bushels of wheat which he has raised to the acre and followed, by a crop of 25; of the 218 sheep that give him such good fleeces, and as we listen and glance around we recognize in him an intelligent, enterprising and tidy farmer.

If we regretted any little event on our trip, it was the absence of D. O. Taft from his farm at the time we called. We, however, noticed the elegant home in which he lives, the beautifully located large farm that he works so profitably, the number and completeness of his barns and sheds, and then think of the years, the labor, and the money that it has cost to bring it into its present shape. Everything appeared to be well kept and cared for at this place.

J. Irwin Van Keuren has a farm of 320 acres, of which we got a good view by walking to the highest part, "Lookout Point." Some portion of the farm is rolling, with table and lower lands. There are still 100 acres of heavy timber standing, which we think would benefit the owner to clear, crop, and have in grass for cattle, which must in the near future take precedence in this State, if profit and less labor are desired. The farm and barns are good, the sheep barn a large one, the sheep all grades, the cattle numerous and the nine head of young grade steers that were being fattened quite growthy.

While at J. Batchelor's we saw how tidy and enterprising he is. His flock is of grade sheep, his ten year old stock ram which came from Mr. Wm. Ball, sheared last year 25 lbs., and is well preserved yet. He keeps Shorthorns, and owns the young roan bull by Young Mary Duke 42327 out of Lella (bred by B. F. Batchelor), she out of Sprightly 2d by Oceola 17893, 3d Duke of Hillsdale 9864.

Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and Cattle," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," "Horse and Cattle," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this Journal to regular subscribers free. For those desiring information, will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARMER. No question will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. (In order that correct information may be given, and your own interest by making careful examinations of your animals; not every symptom, no matter how trifling it may appear to be, is to be neglected, as it may be the forerunner of a serious disease, and the appearance, the respiration, the temperature of the body and legs, condition of the nose, eyes, mouth, or any other symptom may, with some degree of certainty, be ascertained in which the animal is suffering, and the nature of the disease, and the treatment, if any, is to be resorted to. Private address, 301 First Street, Detroit.

Encysted Tumor on Horses Foot.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 28, 1885.
Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a six year old horse that has got a hunch on the front part of the large pastern joint, on one of his hind legs; it is an inch thick, and soft and spongy; it has been on there since the fore part of winter. I think he is in the stable in the first place. He is a little lame on it at spells. I used at first various liniments, and have made three different applications of Gombault's Caustic Balm, but nothing so far seems to relieve it. Can you tell me through

the columns of the FARMER what I can do for him? If so you will oblige me by favor.

Answer:—From your description, we are inclined to believe the enlargement on the pastern joint of your horse is an encysted tumor, the treatment for which is extirpation, or removal with the knife. We would advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon to operate on it. Local applications in such cases are not to be relied upon.

Nymphomania in a Mare.

DAVENPORT, Mich.
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.
DEAR SIR:—I have a five year old mare which foaled June 5, 1884. On the seventh day after foaling she was returned to the horse and there has not been a day since then but what she would take the horse. Other ways she seems to be in good health. I wish to breed from her, and would like to know what can be done for her. I have given all the symptoms there is.

Answer:—The trouble with your mare is evidently Nymphomania, a diseased condition of the genital organs, characterized by excessive desire for coition, which occurs in the mare as in other animals. It is due to premenstrual irritability of the genital organs from the formation of malignant tumors, injuries from previous parturition, or from unknown causes which do not prevent but stimulate the desire for the male. We would advise the examination of the mare by a competent veterinary surgeon, and if caused by any foreign growth, as tumor, etc., its removal would be determined by the surgeon. If the trouble should arise from ulceration of the uterus or the vagina, the surgeon would direct proper applications. In the absence of these conditions, cold water injections per vagina, together with a handful of sulphate of magnesia, mixed in the feed three times a week, usually will control or mitigate the desire.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.
DETROIT, June 2, 1885.
Flour.—Receipts for the week, 927 bbls., against 1,025 the previous week, and 2,300 bbls. for corresponding week in 1884. Market is very dull, the decline in wheat weakening holders and keeping buyers out of market. Lower prices predicted. Values on some grades show a decline since our last report. Quotations yesterday were as follows:
Michigan white wheat, standard process, 75c @ 80c;
Michigan white wheat, roller process, 70c @ 75c;
Michigan white wheat, patents, 50c @ 55c;
Minnesota, patents, 50c @ 55c;
Minnesota, patents, 50c @ 55c;
Rye.—The week has opened with a weak and almost panic market. The bears are talking of a decline of 10c per bu. from present values, now that the Am. to Russian war is regarded as settled. Prices declined steadily, and closed weak at the lowest prices of the day. Quotations on cash wheat at the close of the day were as follows: No. 1 white, 97c; No. 2 red, 97c. In futures, local quotations were as follows: No. 1 white, June, 97c; July, 97c; No. 2 red, June, 97c; July, 97c; August, 97c.

Corn.—Under large receipts the market ruled dull and lower. No. 2 sold at 40c, and new mixed at 40c.
Oats.—Dull and lower. No. 2 white were offered at 38c, light mixed at 37c, and No. 2 mixed at 35c @ 36c.
Barley.—Very quiet. State is quoted at \$1.30 @ 1.50 per cent. for fair to good samples, and Canada \$1.50 @ 1.75.
Hay.—No. 2 is quoted at 63c @ 65c per ton, and is firm. Very little moving.

Feed.—Lower. Bran, 50c @ 55c per ton; middlings steady at 53c @ 55c, and 54c @ 55c for fine.
Butter.—Market overcast. Fine creamery has sold at 13c @ 14c. Choice lots of fresh packed are taken at 13c @ 14c. Low grades quoted at 12c @ 13c.
Cheese.—Market dull and lower. New full cream State milk at 8c @ 10c, and good skins at 5c @ 6c per lb.
Eggs.—Quoted at 12c per doz. for fresh, with fair receipts.

Kidney.—Market dull at 13c per lb. for 1 lb. frames, and 10c @ 11c for 5 lb. frames. Strained, 9c @ 10c.
Dried Fruit.—Sun-dried apples, 3c @ 4c per lb., evaporated 4c @ 5c; peaches, 10c @ 12c; grapes, 10c @ 12c; raisins, 10c @ 12c; and other fruits, 10c @ 12c.
Grain.—American, a fair demand; Star, A. 32c @ 35c; M. Vernon, 31c @ 32c.

Hay.—Market quiet and lower; with good baled timothy on track quoted at 12c @ 17c per ton, and small lots at 11c @ 12c. Straw in demand at 85c @ 90c per ton.
Beans.—Sellers are asking 11c @ 12c per bu. for fine picked stock. Unpicked are selling at 10c @ 11c per bu. Small lots of picked sell at 11c @ 12c per bu.
Potatoes.—Market dull. Early Rose on track are quoted at 13c @ 14c per bu. In small lots quotations are 12c @ 13c.

Onions.—Nothing doing, and prices entirely nominal. Held at 15c @ 16c in store.
Peas.—Very quiet; Wisconsin blue peas are offered at 11c @ 12c per bu.; State blue, 7c @ 8c; field, 6c @ 7c.
Maple Sugar.—Weak and slow at 7c @ 8c per lb. for new.
Maple Syrup.—Gallon cases 80c @ 90c. Market quiet.

Seeds.—Clover, prime, 35c @ 36c per bu.; timothy 30c @ 32c; millet, 25c @ 26c; Hungarian, 25c @ 26c; and other seeds, 25c @ 26c.
Lard in kegs, per bu. 7c @ 8c;
Hams, per lb. 7c @ 8c;
Shoulders, per lb. 7c @ 8c;
Chests, per lb. 7c @ 8c;
Tallow, per lb. 7c @ 8c;
Dried beef, per lb. 7c @ 8c.

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue market for the past week:
Monday—4 loads: Two at 32c and 31c; one at 31c and 30c.
Tuesday—17 loads: Six at 32c; two at 31c, 30c, and 29c; one at 28c, 27c, and 26c; one at 25c, 24c, and 23c; one at 22c, 21c, and 20c; one at 19c, 18c, and 17c; one at 16c, 15c, and 14c; one at 13c, 12c, and 11c; one at 10c, 9c, and 8c; one at 7c, 6c, and 5c; one at 4c, 3c, and 2c; one at 1c, 0c, and 0c.
Wednesday—14 loads: Three at 31c; two at 30c, 29c, and 28c; one at 27c, 26c, and 25c; one at 24c, 23c, and 22c; one at 21c, 20c, and 19c; one at 18c, 17c, and 16c; one at 15c, 14c, and 13c; one at 12c, 11c, and 10c; one at 9c, 8c, and 7c; one at 6c, 5c, and 4c; one at 3c, 2c, and 1c; one at 0c, 0c, and 0c.
Thursday—7 loads: Three at 31c and 30c; one at 29c and 28c; one at 27c and 26c; one at 25c and 24c; one at 23c and 22c; one at 21c and 20c; one at 19c and 18c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
[By Telegraph.]
Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, June 1st, 1885:
BUFFALO.—Cattle, receipts 885 head; market steady with fair demand. Best steers, \$5.00 @ 5.50; medium to good, \$4.25 @ 4.75; Sheep, receipts 1,800; market dull, weak and lower; medium to good, \$3.75 @ 4.00; good to choice, \$4.25 @ 4.50. Hogs, receipts 5,500; demand fair; good to choice Yorkers, \$4.50 @ 4.75.
CHICAGO.—Cattle, receipts 6,000; shipments 2,500; market steady and firm at Saturday's closing rates. Hogs, receipts 20,000; shipments 3,000; demand active, and prices 10 cents per hundred higher.

At the Michigan Cattle Market, Saturday, May 30, 1885.

| Cattle. | Receipts. | Market. |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Albion | 27 | 25 |
| Battle Creek | 26 | 25 |
| Brighton | 26 | 25 |
| Calumet | 26 | 25 |
| D. S. & M. R. | 141 | 25 |
| Powersville | 40 | 25 |
| Highland | 15 | 25 |
| Kalamazoo | 22 | 25 |
| Leslie | 21 | 25 |
| Metromora | 22 | 25 |
| Port Huron | 22 | 25 |
| Plymouth | 4 | 25 |
| St. Ignace | 24 | 25 |
| Union City | 13 | 25 |
| Webberville | 13 | 25 |
| Williams | 38 | 25 |
| Drovin | 40 | 25 |
| Total | 648 | 276 |

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 648 head, against 484 head last week. The market opened up active on Friday at an advance of 30 cents per hundred over the rates of last week. On Saturday morning a few loads of western cattle were dropped in the market and prices fell 10 cents, but none of the westerns were sold. Later in the day the market became weak, and at the close prices varied but little from those of last week. The following were the closing quotations:

| Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. | 35 | 35 |
|---|----|----|
| Choice steers, fine fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. | 50 | 35 |
| Good steers well fattened, weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs. | 47 | 35 |
| Good mixed butchers' stock, 800 to 900 lbs. | 43 | 35 |
| Cows, heifers and light steers, 400 to 600 lbs. | 35 | 35 |
| Coarse mixed butchers' stock, 600 to 800 lbs. | 30 | 35 |
| Light cows, heifers, steers and bulls | 25 | 35 |
| Bulls | 20 | 35 |
| Sly sold Wreford & Beck 2 fair butchers' cows at 1,100 lbs at \$4.10, and a mixed lot of 30 head of good butchers' stock at 900 lbs at \$4.40. | | |
| Barry sold Sullivan 14 feeders at \$3.80. | | |
| Church sold Sullivan 6 feeders at \$3.80. | | |
| McMillen sold Reagan a mixed lot of 23 head of fair butchers' stock at 784 lbs at \$4.30. | | |
| Glenn sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of this butchers' stock at 720 lbs at \$3.20. | | |
| Lathrop sold Sullivan 4 choice butchers' steers 1,070 lbs at \$5.10; 6 feeders at 808 lbs at \$4.30, and 3 at 833 lbs at \$4.40. | | |
| McMillen sold Sullivan 11 stockers at 694 lbs at \$3.75. | | |
| Glenn sold McKee 14 stockers at 610 lbs at \$3.80. | | |
| Adams sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 1 head of good butchers' stock at 845 lbs at \$4.40. | | |
| Breshnan sold Loosenmore 4 fair butchers' steers at 1,082 lbs at \$4.30, and 3 at 1,010 lbs at \$4.20. | | |
| C. R. sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 23 head of good butchers' stock at 864 lbs at \$4.50, and 4 bulls at \$4.20. | | |
| Glenn sold Hayes a mixed lot of 8 head of this butchers' stock at 587 lbs at \$3.70. | | |
| Campbell sold Reid a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock at 1,048 lbs at \$4.20. | | |
| Church sold McKee 6 feeders at 613 lbs at \$3.80. | | |
| Beardale sold McKee 6 stockers at 683 lbs at \$4.10, and a mixed lot of 11 head of this butchers' stock at 815 lbs at \$4.20, and 3 at 833 lbs at \$4.40. | | |
| Adams sold Sullivan 5 stockers at 588 lbs at \$3.65. | | |
| Glenn sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock at 708 lbs at \$3.50. | | |
| C. R. sold Hubert 24 good butchers' steers at 1,008 lbs at \$4.30. | | |
| Deja's sold Wreford & Beck 8 good butchers' steers at 1,086 lbs at \$4.35. | | |
| Glenn sold Sullivan 9 feeders at 992 lbs at \$4.05. | | |
| Chesman sold Loosenmore a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock at 750 lbs at \$3.50. | | |
| Judson sold Reid 4 fair butchers' heifers at 790 lbs at \$4.35, and 8 feeders at 910 lbs at \$4.40. | | |
| Glenn sold McKee 16 stockers at 540 lbs at \$3.45. | | |
| Chamberlain sold Wreford & Beck 30 choice butchers' steers at 1,052 lbs at \$5.25, and 2 good steers at 1,030 lbs at \$4.50. | | |
| C. R. sold McKee 4 stockers at 870 lbs at \$4.20. | | |
| Judson sold McKee 9 stockers at 840 lbs at \$4.20. | | |
| Reaper sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock at 738 lbs at \$3.50, less 1c on the lot. | | |
| Loosenmore sold Marx 13 good butchers' steers at 1,016 lbs at \$4.35. | | |
| C. R. sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock at 943 lbs at \$4.20, and a bull weighing 900 lbs at \$3. | | |
| Nixon sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock at 960 lbs at \$4.50; a good cow weighing 1,100 lbs at the same price, and a fair steer weighing 850 lbs at \$4.20. | | |
| Switzer & Ackley sold McKee 16 stockers at 745 lbs at \$4.30. | | |
| Loosenmore sold Wreford & Beck 4 good butchers' steers at 1,108 lbs at \$4.75. | | |
| Wreford & Beck sold Wreford & Beck 7 good butchers' steers at 1,130 lbs at \$4.90. | | |
| Stand sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 33 head of good butchers' stock at 944 lbs at \$4.40. | | |

Sheep.
The offerings of sheep numbered 276, against 30 last week. There is no demand whatever for Michigan sheep here, the western sheep having taken the place. The sheep from the west are in good condition and are selling at prices ranging from \$3.10 to \$3.50 per hundred for sheep of 60 to 100 pounds.

Hogs.
The offerings of hogs numbered 136, against 92 last week. Prices range from \$3.75 to \$4.40 for these small lots.

King's Yards.
Monday, June 1, 1885.
CATTLE.
The market opened up at these yards with a light supply of cattle, and a fair demand. Prices averaged about the same as those at the Central Yards on Saturday, and were as follows:
Fleischman sold Horsch 7 good butchers' steers at 1,070 lbs at \$4.35.
Brown sold Sullivan 3 fair butchers' cows at 1,000 lbs at \$4.20, and a cow one weighing 910 lbs at \$3.50.
Sold sold Oberhoff a good butchers' steer weighing 1,270 lbs at \$4.70, and a fair heifer to Kaufman weighing 750 lbs at \$4.25.
Sullivan sold Marx 3 fair butchers' steers at 900 lbs at \$4.45.
Sold sold Hayes 3 fair butchers' heifers at 650 lbs at \$3.80.
Oberhoff sold Knock 4 good butchers' steers at 1,100 lbs at \$4.40.
McHugh sold Genth 2 good butchers' steers at 990 lbs at \$4.75, and a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock to Kamman at 750 lbs at \$4.20.
McHugh sold Stickle 2 fair butchers' steers at 860 lbs at \$4.25.
Payne sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock at 708 lbs at \$4.35.
Sullivan sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock at 1,096 lbs at \$4.50.
McHugh sold Harpsh 3 fair butchers' steers at 900 lbs at \$4.50.
Loomon sold Sullivan 4 good butchers' steers at 977 lbs at \$4.41, and a cow one weighing 910 lbs at \$3.50.
Newton sold Beckendorf 2 good butchers' steers at 1,000 lbs at \$4.25.
Gardner sold Kraft 3 choice butchers' steers at 1,100 lbs at \$5.25, and 2 to Genth at 1,213 lbs at the same price.

Chicago.
CATTLE.—Receipts 31,206 against 33,227 the previous week. Shipments 12,575. The market opened up on Monday with 6,000 head of cattle on sale, a quite active demand both from the local trade and shippers, sellers being enabled to close out at stronger prices than those ruling on Saturday. For roughish this lot averaging 950 @ 1,050 lbs, buyers paid \$4.00 @ 4.25, and ranging up to \$5.65 @ 7.00 for 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers. Butchers' stock was in light supply and sold at \$4.00 @ 4.25 for inferior to choice, and fleshy steers at \$4.00 @ 4.25. The market was without any steady with about all sold. Fair to good steers closing with several loads, the market of Michigan cattle 19 steers at 1,010 lbs sold at \$4.20; 10 at 1,147 lbs at \$3.50; 18 at 977 lbs at \$3.50; 10 at 1,137 lbs at \$4.25; 1,000 lbs at \$4.25; 3 at 1,137 lbs at \$4.25. The following were the closing quotations:

| Choice Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards. | 45 | 35 | 75 |
|---|----|----|----|
| Good Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. | 50 | 35 | 50 |
| Medium Graded Steers—in the flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. | 45 | 35 | 50 |
| Oxen—Coarse rough to extra. | 45 | 35 | 50 |
| Good Beeves—Beves—Light, fat steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. | 42 | 35 | 45 |
| Heifer—Fair to choice. | 38 | 40 | 45 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. | 50 | 35 | 45 |
| Mixed Butchers' Stock—Common steers, stags, old cows, light heifers, etc. | 30 | 40 | 45 |
| Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs. | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| Chausen Beeves—Light, fat, well formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. | 50 | 35 | 45 |
| Veal—Fair to prime of 100 to 200 lbs average. | 30 | 40 | 45 |

Butt.
Receipts, 7,127, against 10,231 the previous week. The receipts of sale cattle were light, only about 60 cars being offered. There was plenty however to supply the demand, and prices were 10 cents per hundred lower than last week for steers of 1,000 to 1,300 lbs and more on good supply. Stockers and feeders were in heavy supply, and prices were 10 cents per hundred lower than last week for steers of 1,000 to 1,300 lbs and more on good supply. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, but closing with poor to prime selling at \$3.00 @ 3.50; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$2.00 @ 2.75, with slips and at \$2.25 @ 3.

Buffalo.
CATTLE.—Receipts 7,127, against 10,231 the previous week. The receipts of sale cattle were light, only about 60 cars being offered. There was plenty however to supply the demand, and prices were 10 cents per hundred lower than last week for steers of 1,000 to 1,300 lbs and more on good supply. Stockers and feeders were in heavy supply, and prices were 10 cents per hundred lower than last week for steers of 1,000 to 1,300 lbs and more on good supply. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, but closing with poor to prime selling at \$3.00 @ 3.50; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$2.00 @ 2.75, with slips and at \$2.25 @ 3.

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